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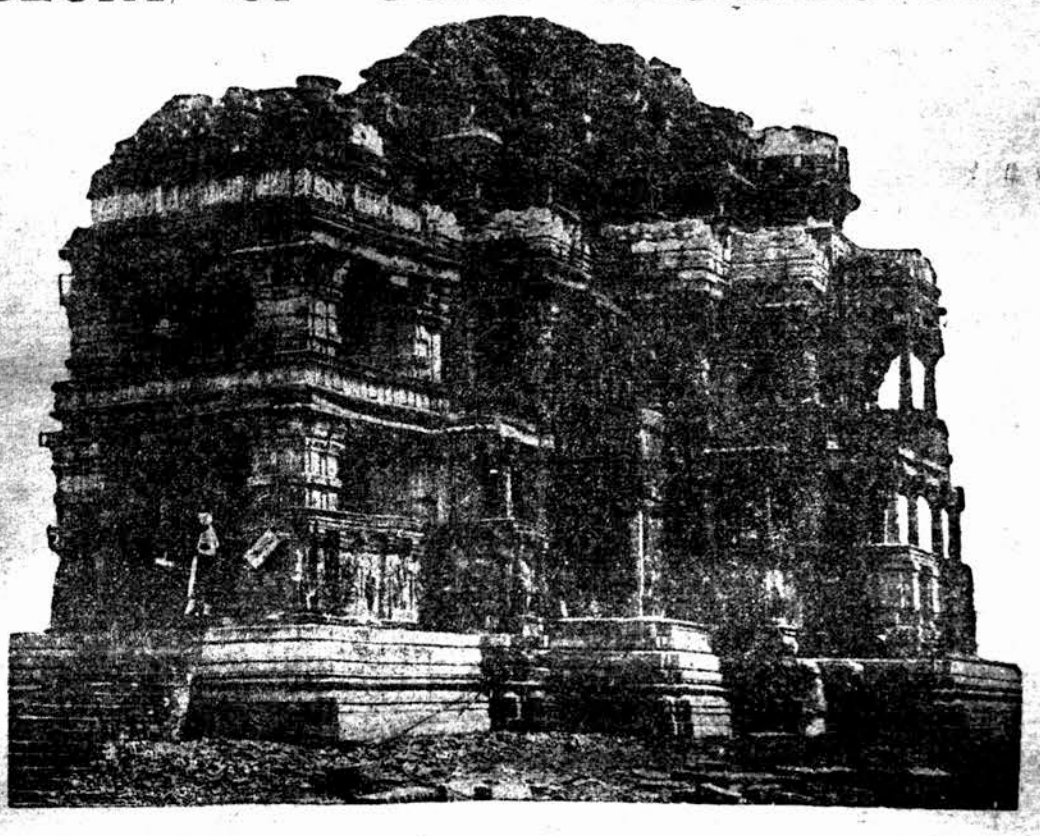
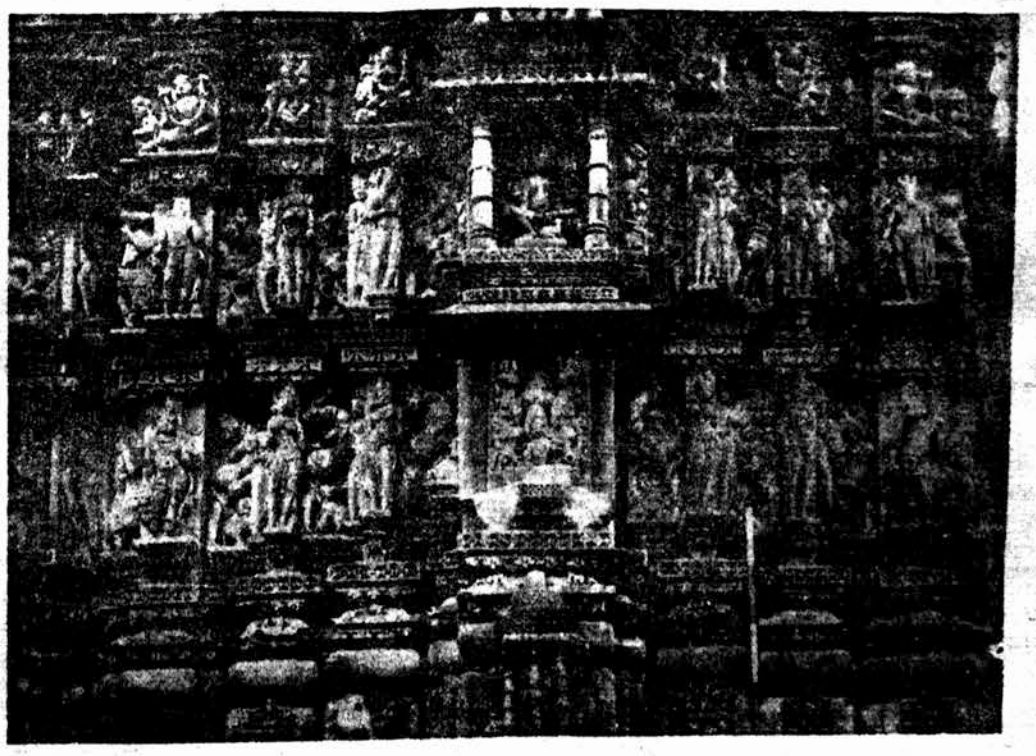
GLORY OF GOND ARCHITECTURE





Chandelas, the Hinduised Gonds of Central India, ruled for more than three hundred years over an area between the Jumna and the Nerbuda. In the reign of King Dhanda, many of the sanctuaries of Khajraho were constructed. Top is the shrine of Jinanatha in Khajraho. Below is a profuse ornamentation work on one of the walls of Khandaraya Mahadev temple.

—SEE PAGE 2.

Bernard Shaw Speaks Out

(SEE PAGE 7)

Temples Of Khajraho

★

By S.K. CHELLIAH

KHAJRAHO in Central India is the ancient capital of Chandelas of Jejabhukti. Though it has lost all the ancient grandeur of being a capital and a big city, it possesses a group of nearly thirty beautiful temples which are the proudest monuments of Indian art.

The Chandelas were Hinduised Gonds, a native tribe, and for over three hundred years, the Rajahs of this dynasty ruled over an area between the Jumna and the Nerbuda, which at its greatest extent, approximately corresponded to the modern Bundelkhand. It was during the reign of King Dhanda son of King Yasovarman, the first king of the line, that many of the greatest sanctuaries of Khajraho were constructed. These temples which belong to the eleventh century are equally divided between the three religious sects., Viz., Vaishnava, Shaiva and Jain. These lovely temples provide a unique opportunity of studying the characteristics of these three religinns at one spot. It looks as if all these had been built by one prince, and by some arrangement that neither sect should surpass or be jealous of the other.

The most noteworthy monument in Khajraho is the temple of Khandarya Mahadev which contains a profusion of elaborate ornamentations. "Tier upon tier, mighty and magnificent like the Himalayas, rises on this great sanctuary dedicated to the God Shiva. It is no chamber music for a limited audience, but a massive orchestra of Beethovan, of which the primal considerations are power, breadth and comphensiveness. These is no toppery about it, no light gaiety or prim neatness.

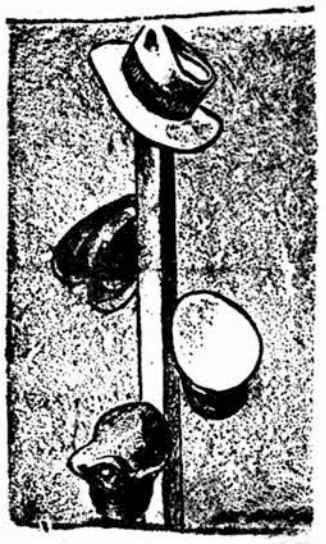
It has greatness, dignity, force and nobility writ large on every slab of stone. Centuries have rolled on; earthquakes have tumbled down innumerable structures; iconoclastic fury of Islam have swept through India like a hurricane and nations have risen and fallen. But there it stands calm, severe, sombre and withal passionate — a symbol of eternity.

You see it in the day when a flood of transparent sun-light bathes it. Sharp shadows create a distorted animation. You visualise a nation in the delirium of its religious ectasy raising immense and immeasurable structures for posterity to admire. If you get a love for beauty and a feeling for art, you stand away at a little distance from the sanctuary, when night throws the mantle of darkness over all things. You inhale the beauty of the dark atmosphere into your being through all your senses.

At first there is nothing but gigantic phantasmal shapes, but slowly as you grow used to the darkness, the beauty of the Khan-

(Continued on Page 27)

"IN THE PENTAGON"



Bimrose in "The Portland Oregonian"

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

the RINGHAL OF SOUTH AFRICA, IS PROBABLY THE ONLY REPTILE THAT CAN KILL BY SPRAYING POISON INTO THE EYES OF ITS VICTIM!
HOWEVER OF THE 2400 VARIETIES OF SNAKES, ONLY ABOUT 150 ARE DANGEROUS TO MAN— MANY OF THE HARMLESS VARIETIES PERFORM A "BALANCE OF NATURE" BY KILLING POISONOUS SNAKES & HARMFUL INSECTS!
THOUGH ONLY THE 30 TALLEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD, MT. ACONCAGUA, IN ARGENTINA, IS THE HIGHEST IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE!
TREE SPIDERS IN FLORIDA SPIN STRONG "CONDUCTOR" WEBS, CAUSING CROSS-TALK OVER THE TELEPHONES!
Near LADGER, ICELAND FISHERMEN CATCH TROUT IN AN ICE-COLD MOUNTAIN STREAM, THEN BOIL IT IN HOT SPRINGS IN SAME STREAM—WITHOUT TAKING THE FISH OFF THE HOOK!

WEEK-END FUN

"Is the pleasure of the next dance mine?"

"Entirely."

★

"What was the sermon about, John?"

"Marriage."

"I hope the Vicar gave you some good advice?"

"I wish I knew as little about it as he does."

★

CONVERSATION at the club turned on one of the oldest members, who for many years had squirmed under the thumb of a domineering wife.

"How long has he been married?" asked one of the young members.

"Oh," said one of the witty ones, "about twenty awed years."

★

A SUBSCIBER to a certain—perhaps uncertain — newspaper was angry with its editor for publishing unreliable news.

"I can never believe anything I see in your confounded paper," he raved, "except one thing."

"And what might that be?"

"Fish and chips, and I have to take that with a grain of salt."

★

AS THE PARENTS of six-year-old Henry were about to depart for the evening, his mother embraced him, patted him on the head and said: "Daddy and I won't be home tonight, Henry. Do you want to play with your teddy bear or with nursie?

Henry thought it over for a moment and said. "What would you do, Daddy?"

★

THE VERY ATTRACTIVE young lady was having quite a time of it, trying to decide which lipstick to buy. Finally she picked a particular brand, then turned to the drug clerk and asked: "Will this come off easily?"

"Not if you put up a good fight," was the reply.

★

A RENO HOTEL guest was indignant when the clerk handed him a bill for dol. 35. "But that includes the meals." explained the clerk.

"But I didn't eat here," said the guest.

"That's not my fault," assured the clerk. "They were here for you."

"In that case", declared the guest. "you owe me dol. 35 for kissing my wife."

"What do you mean," flared the clerk "I didn't kiss your wife."

"It's your own fault." said the guest. "She was here for you."

An attractive girl and a plain middle-aged spinster were waiting for a bus. "Have a cigarette?" asked the girl, opening her case.

"What! Smoke in public?" exclaimed the woman, shocked to her depths. "Why, I'd sooner kiss the first man who came down the street!"

"So would I," retorted the girl. "But have a cigarette while you're waiting."

★

THROUGH the heat and dust of the country road tramped a band of recruits, their brows wet and their tongues dry. As they passed a cosy little pub, one soldier turned to his mate and said, wearily: "Now you know the difference between hiking and route marching. When you route-march, you pass 'em'.

★

A NEWLY-MARRIED man found his wife in tears when he arrived home from business.

"You know that cake I made from Mother's recipe?" she sobbed. "Well, I put it out to cool and the cat ate half of it."

"Never mind, darling" he comforted, "I know someone who will give us a kitten."

★

CHECKING some questionnaires that had just been filled in, a census clerk was amazed to note on one the figures 121 and 125 in the spaces for "Age of Mother, if living" and "Age of Father, if living."

"Surely your parents can't be as old as this?" asked the incredulous clerk.

"Well, no," was the answer, "but they would be—if living."

★

A WEALTHY MAN who was considering marriage decided to call on a long time friend for some pertinent advice. "You're acquainted with my age," began the man.

"Sixty" interrupted the friend.

"That's right. Now, would you advise me to tell the young lady I desire to marry that I'm only 50?"

The friend paused for a moment. Then he replied: "Your chances of getting her would be more secure if you told her you were 80!"

★

A POPULAR East-End referee, asked to be M. C. at a charity boxing display, appeared in the ring for the first time in his life wearing full dress clothes.

When the first bout was due to start, he jumped into the ring and turned slowly round, arms outstretched to demand silence.

As a deep hush settled over the audience, a Cockney called out: "Yus, Mike, it fits all right. What abart buying it?"

Seeing Cells

★

I PASSED all the other courses that I took at my university, but I could never pass botany. This was because all botany students had to spend several hours a week looking through a microscope at plant cells, and I could never see through a microscope.

This used to enrage my instructor. He would wander around the laboratory, pleased with the progress all the students were making in drawing the involved and, so I am told, interesting structure of flower cells, until he came to me. I would just be standing there. "I can't see anything", I would say. He would begin patiently enough, explaining how anybody can see through a miscroscope, but he would always end up in a fury, claiming that I could TOO see through a microscope. "Try it just once again", he'd say, and I would put my eye to the mocroscope and see nothing at all, except now and again a nebulous milky substance. "I see what looks like a lot of milk", I would tell him. This, he claimed, was the result of my not having adjusted the microscope properly, so he would readjust it for me, or rather, for himself. And I would look again and see milk.

I finally took a deferred pass and waited a year and tried again. The professor had come back from vacation brown as a berry, bright-eyed, and eager to explain cell structure again to his classes. "Well", he said to me cheerily, the first laboratory hour, "we're going to see cells this time, aren't we?" "Yes, sir", I said. Students to right of me and to left of me were seeing cells; what's more, they were quietly drawing pictures of them. Of course, I didn't see anything.

"We'll try it", the professor said to me, grimly, "with every adjustment of the microscope known to man. As God is my witness, I'll arrange this glass so that you see cells through it or I'll give up teaching. In 22 years of botany, I——" He cut off abruptly for he was beginning to quiver all over.

So we tried it with every adjustment of the microscope known to man. With only one of them did I see anything and that time I saw, to my pleasure and amazement, a variegated constellation of flecks, specks and dots. These I hastily drew. The instructor, noting my activity, came back, a smile on his lips and his eyebrows high in hope. He looked at my cell drawing. "What's this?" he demanded, with a hint of a squeal in his voice. "That's what I saw", I said. "You didn't, you didn't, you DIDN'T!" he screamed. He bent over and squinted into the microscope. His head snapped up. "That's your eye!" he shouted. "You've fixed the lens so that it reflects! You've drawn your eye!"—**James Thurber** in "My Life and Hard Times".

Schoolmarks Saga

An eight-year-old boy was asked by his father how he was getting on at school. "Not very well", the youngster admitted. Then his face brightened. "But I'm top at one thing".

"That isn't so bad," said his father. "What are you top at?" "I've got most black marks. I have 16 and the boy next to me only has 12".

"Going To Widen The Gap?"

Fletcher in "The City Journals"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CRICKET CARAVAN-IV

Cricketing In India, 1945

By Keith Miller & R. S. Whitingdon

ONE'S first impression of India was our meeting with Maharaj Duleepsinhji and also the garland welcome ceremony at the fabulously wealthy and luxurious Cricket Club of India at Bombay.

Australians particularly, who have not been to India, may think it strange that the most considerate and charming person we have ever met on our travels around the world was neither English nor American, but the Hindu brother of a Hindu Maharajah, who once played cricket for England against Australia, scored 173 in his first Test match at Lord's and who later lived for years as an invalid in Switzerland and Arizona.

Well-known and revered in his homeland as "India's Lily of a Day", "Duleep" never made 1,000 runs in May, but he certainly has made friends by the hundred everywhere he goes.

He made them because he always seeks to place himself mentally in the position of the persons with whom he is conversing, treats them in the way they would wish to be treated and seems more interested in their lives and way of life, and their troubles (whether they be porters or Prime Ministers) than his own. "Duleep" has learnt a lot like this, given a lot in return and become a wonderfully interesting companion with very liberal views on most subjects. Everywhere he travels he leaves a trail of goodwill behind him. Perhaps his own sufferings have taught him to remember those of others.

Cricket's Finest Gentleman

The whole Australian Services team grew first to like, then to respect and finally to love 'Duleep' and his cheery smile.

Vic Richardson, who is rarely given to over-statement, said at a cocktail party at the Cricket Club of India, that "Duleep" was the "finest gentleman he had ever met on a cricket field."

We were lodged at the C.C.I., which forms the members' portion of the famous Brabourne Stadium —the most magnificently appointed cricket ground in the world.

The young Maharajah of Patiala is president of the club and has a flat of his own there. "Duleep" was occupying it with his lovely princess at the time and acting as honorary director of operations.

One admirable feature of the CCI is that you can lie in bed and either sleep or watch the play, if you are keener on cricket than sleep. Few of us were. One of our tailend batsmen, who is notoriously late for everything, used to be called at the last possible moment, fed, and thrust out to the wicket by his worried bearer.

Before dinner the whole team paraded on the lawn in front of the Club and the traditional and beautiful Indian ceremony of garlanding visitors as a token of welcome was carried out. Frangipani and roses all the way; this ceremony was repeated at Calcutta and Madras.

Vultures At Lahore

Cricket at Lahore, which, it is said, is fairly typical of cricket in India generally, is a most colourful performance. The wicket is a batsman's paradise, the outfield

(Continued on Page 30)

'GREATEST GENTLEMAN OF CRICKET'

Charming Prince Duleepsinhji

Phono Therapy, A New Science

OMKARNATH AS HEAD OF TEAM OF MUSICIANS

By T.S. SRINIVASAN

A GROUP of well-known musicians from wide-flung corners of the world will shortly begin working at the Banaras Hindu University on a new branch of Therapeutics born of music. They call it "musical-theraphy" or "Phono-therapy."

Pandit Omkarnath Thakore, the well-known Indian vocalist, will head the research group and will be assisted by masters in various departments of music, vocal and instrumental.

Alen Danelio, an Italian musician, who has been living in India for the past fifteen years searching for manuscripts on music, and who has joined Hinduism assuming a Hindu name, is a member of the research group.

The musicians have so far collected about 250 rare manuscripts shedding original copies of "gohal" and "Manyadev" books that are institutions in musical literature. Arrangements are being made to record folk-lore and folk-songs from various parts of the world, because the authority of this science feel that folk-music has in the case of many nations preserved original character of music.

To begin with, a perfect sound laboratory will be set up at the music college at the Banaras Hindu University, instruments to be devised under the guidance of the research group. The first experiments will be to measure and graph the effects of sound and musical tunes and notes on plants and flowers.

"The whole science is based on the established theory that music has definite effects on all members of the vegetable and animal kingdom, we are going to make a beginning with plants and flowers," explained Pandit Omkarnath Thakore, when I called on the Sangeetn Samrat to know more about the rudiments of the new science.

Great Master

The great master who travels hundreds every year to sing to audiences in all parts of India, who has sung before Benito Mussolini, in concert halls in Italy, London and Paris, has met and discussed music with Anna Pavlova, the Russian ballet artist; Danielo who is now "Shivsaran Rudramani Arundale the exponent of Bha ratanatya and M. S. Subbalaxmi, the famous vocalist from the south; he was convinced he will be able to work out a whole system of theraphy based on music.

I was sceptical of the whole thing. I have heard of therapeutic use of music in folk-lore and legends. I have read of Ravana, the villain of the Hindu Epic, Ramayana, singing Samagana to appease Lord Shiva. I have heard of Tansen, the great vocalist of the Moghul period, Singing Dipak and malar to light candles and bring forth rain. I have read dubious reports about Sangeetha Yagnas and the clouds pouring down on parched earth. I have come across music being used to tease the next-door neighbour. But Music as the oasis of medicine was not convincing to me and I told the Panditji what I felt.

"Mahatma Gandhi said the same" said Pandit Omkarnath. When I explained to him my theory, however he said it was not impossible. "It is a dream that may come true" said the Mahatma to me", Pandit Omkarnath said, and added "Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose found my theory practical."

Bose's Laboratory

Pandit Omkarnath then explained to me his visit to Bose's laboratory. "There was a plant that had shown signs of slight withering. Bose asked me to sing 'Bhairavin'—the southern Thodi. The Plant showed definite signs of freshness, as I thought it had. I received a welcome shower. That experiment gave me the first ideas of musical-therapy. Since I have discussed it with several musicians, who agree with me. Now it will be for the study group at Benares Hindu University to give practical shape to the science."

The master vocalist pointed out that modern music is not made of perfect notes but contains great amount of discordant notes. The common man does not observe them. But these notes of discord mingled with the notes of harmony, peace and concord, do have their effect on every listener. "Nobody has an idea of the effects of thunder. When here is lighting and thunder, man shudders. If it is loud near enough, he whimps. The thunder leaves permanent impressions on his mind. Likewise music containing discordant notes will leave permanent impressions on man's mind," Panditji explained. "Again, the same tune will have different effects on various persons and animals. Flute played before a cow, a snake or a child leaves a profound effect on these subjects. The child very often goes to sleep hearing good music. The cobra raises its hood and does a stop or two. But the flute or the "Punnagavarali" tunes do not have the same impression on a buffalo.

Effect On Plants

"Sometimes a man whistles. A dog passing by wags its tail, while a cat hearing the sound runs away. The whistled note has got different effect on the two subjects.

"Another theory accepted by scientists is that like the seven colours in the sun's rays, the seven Swaras, or frequencies in music, in various forms and compositions, affect a particular subject in a particular way. The shadja, or the element in the human body or the vegetable kingdom is affected by particular frequency to which it is amenable. The physician administers gama or alpha or ultra-violet rays to cure particular patient according to the needs of the disease. Similarly the frequencies composed in particular tunes and notes and sung according to particular styles will affect a particular patient. The particular blends of swaras, the particular adultations and the diseases and mental conditions that will react to these tunes; this is what we want to find out and code as musical-theraphy.

Effect On Vegetables

"Once I find the correct timing, measure and composition of swaras, we will try their effect on the vegetable and animal kingdoms. That will be the beginning of this new science.

"Do you think all this is possible, Panditji"? My words reflected my lingering distrust. Pat came the reply: "Certainly. Why do you doubt it? For instance, the sound Heh: you can use this sound to a lover, to a child, to an adult in a moment of anger, sympathy, love and prayer. Ucchar—the way of saying it, is all that matters, and you are able to impress upon your subject whatever you want to convey. Then music the art of expressing or stirring emotion by melodious and harmonious combination of sounds, could definitely have the required psycho-theraphic effects."

Pandit Omkarnath went a step further: "I believe that discordant notes in music have generated the present hatred and jealousy amongst the peoples of the world. The children affected from the beginning by flimsy and wrong music grew into adults that are not afraid of blood and horror. Hence wars and killing. Right kind of music would result in the development of large-hearted peoples with higher values of life. That will be the ultimate solution of our present troubles—the ultimate goal of musical-therapy" he concluded.

"When I took leave of this revered musician, I exclaimed to myself: "All great men that have had a hand in the evolution of society and world have been dreamers at the beginning: may be this dream also comes true."

PROBLEMS OF THE INDIAN PRESS—V

'BORN NOT MADE'

BY S. NATARAJAN

THE good old days when it was generally believed—and by none more earnestly than by journalists themselves—that journalists were born not made, are no more with us. We have begun to realise that the profession is one of drudgery and that it carries more kicks than halfpence. What is more the public is beginning to realise it too.

Older journalists were fond of dwelling on the idealistic side of things. They asserted long after the glamour of the profession had worn itself off and they were borne down by the dull, monotonous routine, that the compensation and consolation of journalism lay in this that perhaps once or twice in a long lifetime the opportunity presents itself to strike a blow for human values. Alas, even this is an illusion. It is quite on the cards that, when the occasion arises, it is anticipated by a ukase from above to exercise moderation. A chance for self-expression? How many in a newspaper office ever get this? When I hear people waxing eloquent on this aspect of the profession, I feel I am masquerading under false pretences.

It has been my unfortunate task in the past ten years to dissuade young men who desired to take up journalism, by dwelling on the realities of the business.

Three Phases

To record what other men say with the deliberate intention of winning public applause, to see it appear the next day quite different to what you had set down and to incur the enduring anger of the reported; to sit at an office table eternally putting in a's and the's into copy, re-writing other men's literary efforts and giving catchy titles; to write whether the mood moves you or does not, against the clock, to frame little paragraphs which will commend the wares of X and Z and in some mysterious way convert the advertiser's sense of having been rooked into one of having struck a bargain in securing a free boost, to suppress what you really feel and write what you do not genuinely enthuse over at the dictate of an older, more cynical, more callous man of the world—here are the three phases of journalistic life: Reporting, Sub-editing, editorializing.

Add to this tale of spiritual woe, the physical disabilities which are essentially journalistic—night duty, no bank holidays and the sapping effect of odd hours.

And overshadowing it all, the plain unvarnished fact that here, in the newspaper office as nowhere else, "the evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." There are no credit; your mistakes are pointed out day after day with anger, with sorrow, and worst of all with biting sarcasm.

And no one who has not been on the editorial staff of a newspaper, can know the utter agony of soul which descends on one, when after a hard night's work done as one feels under difficult conditions not without some pride, the catalogue of one's omissions and commissions is listed and thrown at one.

The Attraction

Nevertheless, there is a certain fascination in printer's ink. A somewhat soured veteran of the profession told me about twenty years ago that the journalist, like the chauffeur, enjoyed a fictitious status with the public. The times had changed, he said, but still the illusion persisted; and journalism had been cheapened in the big cities owing to the folly of the press itself and the predilection of newspaper barons for competitive activity that had resulted in too many newspapers, but in the districts and mofussil towns, the correspondent still ruled as the most powerful link with the great outside world.

We still see traces of this even in a matter-of-fact centre of journalism like Bombay. I have heard now and then of some journalist threatening to "expose" people in his paper; and there are quite a few who ought to know better, who preen themselves on being members of the Fourth Estate—an estate, if I might be permitted to say it, which is mostly on the verge of insolvency and is invariably found with its assets dissipated. The average run of Indian newspapers are too weak for a vigorous existence and too strong for an honourable death.

But in spite of all its drawbacks, what constitutes the attraction of the profession is, I believe, the outlet it offers as no other profession does for self-expression. It is because of this fact that the personality of the individual projects itself into the journalist, and that in turn is responsible for the inability of the public on whom the impact comes from the meretricious journalist, to see the pressman as a human being.

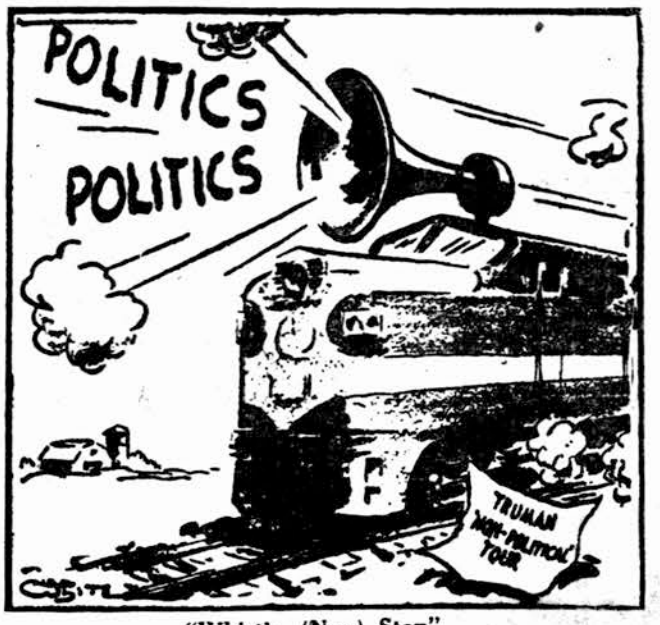
When we tend to talk of raising the standard of journalism, we generally have in mind some kind of restraint from the top, exercised at the top. Councils for regulating professional practices in which employers' representatives and editors, the middlemen of the profession who stand somewhere between the proprietor and the rest of the journalists, are represented and associated, find ready acceptance. But the groundwork is grossly neglected. It is that which needs to be tackled. Unless society can provide and ensure tolerable working conditions, journalism will not reach its best level. We must remember that the missionising age has given way to the commercial. The spirit of service drew out the instinct for sacrifice. I have already said that the ownership of the press has passed from the middle classes to the more prosperous section of the community.

The Handicap

Of the many consequences of this shift, two stand out: firstly, the pressures of the commercial community on the press are now both internal and external. Secondly—and this is vitally important to the subject of this article, the working journalist—a gap has arisen between the power behind the press and the personnel that mans it.

The newspaper has become an industry and it will see in increasing measure the conflicts of the employer-employee relationship and in a fairly acute form. The two things that men in journalism need is something which regulate admission to the profession and security of tenure and assurance of steady, graded progress in newspaper offices. Whimsical appointments, erratic dismissals and

(Continued on Page 29)



"Whistle (Non) Stop"
White in "The Akron Beacon Journal"

15 MILLION CASUALTIES ON FIRST DAY

Estimate Of Havoc Of H-Bomb Superblitz

THE BASIC IDEA that hydrogen could be transformed to helium and liberate energy—the idea behind the H-bomb—was first expressed in a scientific paper published by a University of Chicago chemistry professor almost 25 years ago, says the Science Digest.

William D. Harkins was the professor who discussed the liberation of energy from the hydrogen-helium transformation decades before the first atomic pile was set to work in the West Stands at the University of Chicago's Stagg Field.

In his original calculations, Harkins —who was the pioneer nuclear scientist in the U.S.—estimated that the energy given off by changing one pound of hydrogen to helium would equal the heat produced by 10,000 tons of coal.

Harkins and his collaborator, Ernest Wilson, presented their researches in the 'Philosophical Journal' of November, 1915. This was four years after the British scientist Rutherford had discovered that the atom is built around a nucleus.

In another paper, Harkins suggested that the heat of the sun and the stars comes from this transformation of hydrogen into helium. These ideas are now widely accepted.

In arriving at his early conclusions, Harkins used the 1907 formula regarding the transformation of mass into energy developed by Einstein in his Special Relativity Theory.

In a recent paper before the American Physical Society, Harkins reviewed the early history of the study of the atomic nucleus in the U.S. Harkins is continuing his work upon the nuclei of atoms even though he reached the official retirement age at the University of Chicago 11 years ago.

He is now engaged in a study of the "Magic Numbers" of protons and neutrons in the atomic nuclei which have an effect on the stability of the atom.

Staggering

In case of H-bomb attacks on the U. S. we shall have to write off most of the big cities in the country. This is the opinion of Dr. Ralph E Lapp, who worked on the atom bomb during the war and who since has headed the Nuclear Physics Branch of the Office of Naval Research, writes Wadsworth Likely in Science Service.

"HORRIBLE AS IT MAY SOUND HE SAID, "WE MUST BE PREPARED TO LOSE 10 TO 15,000,000 PEOPLE IN THE FIRST DAY OF THE SUPERBLITZ."

Because of the many American cities with large concentrations of population in contrast to the very few large centers of population in Russia, Dr. Lapp thinks that the H-bombs will be much more dangerous to us than to the Soviet Union.

An H-bomb is likely to produce a one-million ton equivalent TNT explosion, Dr. Lapp figures. "If we look in Russia for targets compatible with a one-million ton explosive we find that only one city qualifies. That is Moscow."

Dr. Lapp noted that close to 20,000,000 people live in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and Los Angeles.

Dr. Lapp figures that an H-bomb will weigh about 25 tons and, consequently, will be extremely hard to deliver over the target.

When it gets there, however, "certainly the detonation of such a superbomb would be an awesome spectacle. The H-explosion would form a miniature sun glowing brilliantly in a searing flash of heat. At the moment of explosion there would be a flash of very penetrating nuclear radiation, but this would die out quickly and there would be little prolonged radioactivity."

Figuring that the explosion would equal one million tons of TNT, Dr. Lapp said that 100 square miles would be damaged and the area seared by the heat rays would range from 200 to 400 square miles.

H-Bomb-Proof House?

Build your new house or factory to withstand the most violent hurricane or the strongest earthquake and it may stand up under a half-mile distant blast of an old-fashioned fission atomic bomb.

But the government's tentative recommendations on building and bridge construction to resist atomic blasts are admittedly of pre-hydrogen bomb vintage. What, if anything, will stand up under the H-bomb is a question for the future to answer.

Plenty Of Elements

Plans and research for super-bombs have been in the AEC laboratory, if not actually on the drawing boards, for at least three years, possibly more, and there will probably be at least three or four superbombs tried, says Watson Davis, director of 'Science Service.

There is the well-recognized combination of two atoms of deuterium, the D-D reaction, which is favoured in the speculation because it happens at a lower temperature than most, a mere million degrees or so which an ordinary fission (uranium or plutonium) bomb could provide as a fuse.

Equally inviting in the tables of energies of disintegration of atoms (in any science library) are such reactions as that in which an ordinary atom of lithium is combined with an

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RAGING FURNACE INSIDE EARTH • What Happens When • Fires Burst Through

BY U. C. CHOPRA

This article deals with the volcanoes, the chimneys through which the central fires still burning inside the Earth at times break through.

THOUGH the crust of the earth is now cool and solid on its surface, if we penetrate into it we find that it still contains heat, and that the more deeply we penetrate the hotter it becomes, and that finally the crust would be molten but for the tremendous pressure to which it is subjected.

Probably at a certain depth there are subterranean lakes of molten metal due to the great heat generated by the pressure and grinding and crushing of the rocky crust, and no doubt a great part of the crust is so hot that it is ready to become molten the moment the pressure is relieved

In the early world, when the crust was more fragile, and was crumbling and breaking up, there must have been enormous quantities of molten matter quite near the surface, and each movement and facture of the crust must have been followed by the formation and release of molten rock.

Out Of Lava

The molten rock that comes to the surface of the Earth is known as lava, and we find that in early times tremendous quantities poured out of cracks in the crust. The crack not only set free any pent-up lava there might be, but, by reducing the pressure, produced more. So we find over various parts of the Earth's surface huge sheets of solid lava. In North America alone there are hundreds of thousands of square miles covered with lava that probably gushed through cracks in the Earth.

But the lava does not always gush out through cracks. In recent times it has much more often burst through a big hole, shooting not only lava but rocks into the air, and building up a mountainous, cone-shaped heap of lava and rock around its opening. A volcano is just such a heap of molten and solid matter belched out from the crust of the Earth; it is built up out of bits of slag and ashes and stones, and sheets of lava hardened into rocks all cemented together.

The Crater

In the centre of the volcano is a big tunnel driven upwards through it by the steam and gas and stones shot out of the hole in the crust, and at the top this chimney widens out like a blunderbuss, forming what we call the crater. When the volcano is not in action the chimney is full of stones, cinders and ashes, sometimes plugged with solid lava, and the crater may be covered with vegetation or filled with water. A big volcano has a very large crater, and when this is filled with water it may form a considerable lake. Some of these crater-lakes are very interesting. One in Southern Oregon is about seven miles long and five miles wide, and averages 1490 feet in depth. All round it are cliffs from 900 to 2200 feet high.

Volcanoes Of The World

Six or seven hundred volcanoes have been counted in various parts of the world, and about 270 are now active. Most volcanoes have periods of activity and periods of silence before becoming finally extinct. Vesuvius was silent for more than 2000 years before the eruption which destroyed Pompeii.

Many of the volcanoes are magnificent mountains. Chimborazo is 20,703 feet high; Cotopaxi, the loftiest active volcano in the world, is 19,498 feet;

AWESOME GRANDEUR

Birth of a volcano which belches out the smoke from Nature's furnace inside the Earth.

Popocatepeti 17,717 feet; the Peak of Teneriffe 12,182 feet; Fujisan 12,000. The crater of Popocatepeti is 5578 feet across, and other craters have been measured three miles wide.

It must not be supposed, however, that any volcanic mountain is entirely built of volcanic materials; most of the highest of them, such as those of the Andes, are built up on high mountains or elevated plateaus. Still, the actual cone of the volcano entirely built of lava and other matter blown out of the crust, may be 11,000 or 12,000 feet high.

In Britain there are now no volcanoes, only a few remains of great volcanic mountains. Arthur's Seat in Edinburg is the remains or a lava plug that once plugged the throat of a roaring volcano; the Bass Rock in Canty Bay is also a lava plug; and it is probable that in Skye and Mull there were volcanoes as high as Mount Etna, and that Ben Nevis is the remains of a very ancient volcano

King Of Volcanoes

Mauna Loa in Hawaii has been called the King of Volcanoes, and is certainly the largest and most active of the more modern ones. It has two great craters, one on its summit more than a mile in diameter, and one on its flank seven miles in circumference.

From both craters it pours forth, at frequent intervals, tremendous quantities of lava; but it differs from most volcanoes in the fact that its discharge is usually exclusively lava.

Seismic Activity

For the last so many years scientists believed the source of seismic activity to be in volcanic activity. There is no doubt that many sharp and local shocks owe their inception to volcanic action, but in the aggre-

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GIANT VOLCANO ERUPTS AGAIN

A Reuter message, dated July 4 from Jakarta, said: The giant Krakatau volcano between Java and Sumatra, is erupting, throwing up mud and stones 2,000 feet into the air, according to a Dutch ship's report. Lampong Bay, on the nearby Sumatra coast, was covered with floating pumice.

Krakatau Island exploded into three pieces in 1883, making what was believed to be the loudest noise ever known.

PATTER: *By Asude*

THE TOMATO TREE

YOU might just as well skip this one. What do you think of a man who cannot see the wood for the trees?

At least, this noise about trees. Trees trees, just sheer trees, every headline in every paper shrieking nothing but trees. And pictures of fat Ministers and lean politicians squattingq on their haunches planting a tree Funny, when you come to think of it, they couldn't rope in some of our leading ladies to show what they had got if you see what I mean

I had a far far nobler theme than this "tree" business for today, but could I handle it? Would they give me just that quiet half-hour to spread it out? Not they. This house I mean. There is a youth of about eleven in the house who is the star villain of the piece.

Only a few days ago he was all full of a brand new set of cricket bat outfit. I would have gladly given it to him if I had known what was going to take its place I mean in the place where his brain should have been

First, this fellow wanted to paint a potato tree. It took the house the best part of a hot summer's day to explain to him that it could not be done. Planting a potato tree is simply not done We know that. He was convinced only when he failed to meet our challenge to show us a potato tree. He couldn't. Then he fell back on a tomato tree. I suppose, it was the rhyme which did it. Anyway, he had his way, and did plant a tomato tree,—dug up from a patch in the garden. He said something about a camera, but we drew the line at that. And the whole house knocked off the daily routine in seeing him plant the thing.

Well, I suppose trees are what the doctor ordered for some folks, and who am I to cast a stone at a tree? Only, I would rather not be lugged into this Maffeking over trees. Once I had contact with a tree, and since then, I have never had another It happened as most things happen at school

It is not given to every mortal to climb a tree Tree-climbers like poets and pick-pockets are born not made. And the nub of the job is not the climbing but getting down. I suppose anybody can shin up a tree. But the Down journey? ....Shall I say "Ugh!" I shall.

It was uncanny, the way those scallywags discovered that I could never climb down. And they deliberately egged me on to clamber up the trunk and the boughs and the branches. And then they left. Three hours later, the head master had me down. With a step-ladder

I am glad to find that there are other men who share this opinion about trees in general. I broached it to a man famous for his piety at Delhi, A Christian. Mark his reactions to the gambit.

Trees? Trees?", he droned, "Yes, a very noble idea. Symbolic of the futility of life." That was a new angle and naturally, I asked him to explain. "But don't you see, what trees mean?" he decanted. "Trees mean timber And what is timber for? For chairs, and tables, and boxes....and coffins The way of all flesh. Let us pray

He was not the only one. I put it to another man quite a different type, contrary, in fact, to the other. One of those club-men clubbing not so wisely but a little too well.

"Trees, my dear chap, trees No, thanks. No trees. There are already too many of the bally thing for your good. It isn't safe, you know."

I thought he was talking of lightning or branches breaking in a storm and so I protested that trees could possibly do no harm so long as you avoided them. "Avoid them?" he stormed, "How do you mean avoid them? How can you avoid them if THEY won't avoid you?"

The story petered out. "Don't you see, ladie, one doesn't mind a blasted tree so long as it stays put, stands where it was made to stand. But does it? Do they? Would they? Not a bit of it. Every time I am driving the car home after one of those expension Nights, what happens?"

I had no idea and asked him to tell me.

"Why, every goddam'd tree bounces off from its stance and starts a dervish dance in front of the car Right on the middle of the

(Continued on Page 28)

CENTRE OF STRATEGY SHIFTS TO THE PACIFIC

Japan's Stock Will Go Up Because Of Korean Conflagration

By S. R. Karmarkar

THE war in Korea dramatically emphasised the shift of the arena of Cold War from the West to the Far East and alarmingly multiplies the chances of its passing into "Hot War" on a global scale. Whatever be the ultimate results of the present hostilities—they may either establish an American foothold on the Asiatic mainland in Korea and delay World War III or presently lead to that dreaded catastrophe with consequences too horrible to think of —they do show in lurid lights the grim spectacle of the two mighty combatants for world domination viz, the U. S. A. and the U.S.S.R. facing each other across the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

And Japan, that now serves as the USA base of operations against North Korea, occupies a position of pivotal importance in the diplomatic, and military moves and manoeuvres on the political chess-board of the Pacific—her destines seem to be more inextricably involved in the preparations for and fortunes of World War III than those of Germany, the other big victim of World War II.

When in August 1945 Japan was atom-bombed to surrender, one of the proudest and righest empires in history went down to bottomless defeat. Phenomenal as had been the rise of the Land of the Rising Sun since the Meiji Restoration of 1868, her fall was all the more precipitous, catastrophic and complete.

World War II destroyed beyond recognition the old balance of power—political and economic—and left two colossal Powers viz. the USA and the USSR to contend for the hagemony of the world. Germany and Japan were reduced to mere "geographical expressions" and altogether ceased to make history. But when the passions and prejudices of the war partly subsided it became painfully evident that in this interdependent "One World" all wars are civil wars, that all victories are at best Cadmean and that there are obvious limits beyond which victimisation of the victims redounds to the detriment of the victors themselves.

No power has realised this and rued the event so much as the USA. She feels that all her costs and sacrifices in the war have helped create vacant spaces for the USSR to step in and plant the flag of triumphant Communism on the fertilized soil of political and economical helplessness, privations and miseries. The one pre-occupation, therefore, of her foreign policy after the war has been to 'contain' Communism and in this programme resurrected Germany and Japan would play roles of foils and buffers to the USSR.

Interests and factors involved prove too complex and conflicting to allow the USA a free hand in Germany. Contrary has been the case with Japan. The 4-power commandurata is not the 13-power Far Eastern Commission. The Supreme Commander of Allied Powers, General Douglas MacArthur, has adopted measures calculated to further the aims of American diplomacy and strategy in the Pacific and consistently pursued the policy of "economic stabilization" of Japan without much let off hindrance.

The programme of recovery and rehabilitation of Japan has two interrelated aspects:—

1. Economic: to rebuild the economy of Japan on a self-supporting basis by all encouragement to her ruined trade and industry with a view primarily to reduce Occupation costs and economic aids as early as possible—end of 1953 has been fixed as the target date.

2. Political: to democratize Japan, to revive her military strength and save her from advancing Communism and align on the side of the democratic nations led by the USA.

The diplomatic necessity to allay the suspicions, fears and oppositions of the Powers with interests and stakes in the Pacific has moderated and set some limits to the measures to implement the programme. But purely economic measures with a view to stabilize her economy, however, indirectly they might increase the war potential of Japan, have met with less opposition in view of the fact that the major part of the costs and sacrifices of the Pacific War had been borne by the USA and still the American tax-payers have to find money for Occupation costs and economic aids—since surrender upto end of 1949. Occupation costs amount to $3,151,100,000 and the estimate for the current year is $885,500,000; economic aids amount to 500 to 900 million dollars annually. Indeed under the auspices of SCAP Authorities Japan has already made substantial progress towards recovery of the strength and prospects of her pre-war economy

Pre-War Economy Of Japan

Some knowledge of the pattern of pre-war economy of Japan is necessary to apprise the extent of her recovery. Japan is a country of relatively poor natural resources and an overwhelmingly large population—her area is 146,000 sq. miles, only 16% of which is suitable for cultivation and her population is 82,000,000 which at 1.5 million annual rate of increase will reach 86,000,000 by 1952.

Like England she has to import large quantities of raw materials and food stuffs—the latter accounted for 28 p.c. of the total imports in 1930-34 period—to pay for which her exports have to be big enough. Her imports during 1930-34 period averaged $1,372.1 million dollars and exports $1205.9 millions. Textiles accounted for 60% of the exports. And raw materials about 50% of imports.

Of the total exports about 75% went to Asiatic countries and the USA supplied 2/3rd of her imports. Asiatic countries supplied most of her import of raw materials and food products. Sizeable overseas markets and sources of food and raw materials like Korea, Formosa Manchuria and other areas of the Yen bloc were under Japan's control.

Japan's merchant fleet was one of the largest in the world—she had more than 4 million total tonnage in 1934 and carried 60% to 70% of her own trade. Japan had a world-wide system of banking and sufficient capital to finance large purchases of raw materials at favourable prices. Tourist trade, banking and insurance commissions and technical services added substantially to her over-all balance of payments.

The trade and industry of Japan under the guidance and leadership of 5 giant monopolies, like the Mitsubishi and Mitsui, achieved tremendous efficiency and made her the industrial leader of the Far East. Her goods dominated the Asiatic markets, penetrated into Europe, Latin America and even the United States. The threat of Japanese dumping i.e. competition from cheaply-priced goods became the 'bete noire' of the highly industrialised countries of the West.

War And Damage

The staggering costs of the War from the Pearl Harbour to Hiroshima and the damage and destruction perpetrated by the Allied Powers before and after defeat reduced the total national wealth of Japan by one-fourth; 43 per cent of her territory was gone; bombing destroyed 30 per cent of her plant capacity. Trade and industry were crippled; merchant fleet was limited to inter-island traffic; banking and finance organization was broken; the Yen bloc disappeared. The entire economy of Japan was shattered and ruined by the impact of World War 11.

The recovery and rehabilitation of Japan's economy has already achieved noteworthy progress.

There has been a gradual increase in both imports and exports during the last three years. The index number of production rose from 19.9 in January 1946 to 90 at present. This improvement in economic conditions is mostly due to and coincided with progressive relaxation of control by the S.C.A.P. authorities. Private trade was opened as early as August 1947 and subsequently trade procedures were liberalised. In December 1948 the Japanese Government was directed to adopt measures to stabilize the national economy and maximise production for exports. On 28th April, 1949, establishment of a single exchange rate at Yen 360 to 1 United States dollar greatly facilitated foreign trade. The financial aids called G.A.R.I.O.A. (Great Aid and Relief in Occupied Areas) and other funds increased imports of raw materials for export industries of Japan. In May 1949 the U.S.A. announced that there will be no further reparations removal from Japan.

The financial and trade agreements like the recent trade pacts with the Philippines and Australia, Indonesia etc, and the current Sterling Area Trade Agreement concluded by S.C.A.P. on behalf of Japan, the establishment of the Japanese Foreign Exchange Control Board under the direction of Ministry of Finance and operated by the Bank of Japan, inclusion of Japanese banks within the ranks of 'negotiating' banks and the permission granted March last to establish trade agencies at New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Honolulu—these are among other similar measures being the policy of de-control to date. On 17th June last General MacArthur announced that with exception of control over persons or firms "now licenced to engage in the media of mass communication" and persons or firms "now authorized to engage in commercial transactions with occupation agencies and personnell" all control over business activities will pass to the Japanese Government from July 1st 1950.

Bears Fruit

The nine-point policy of "economic stabilization" of Japan has borne fruit. To all practical intents and purposes her trade and industry are now free. The U.S.A. economic aid have already dropped from between 500 to 600 million dollars a year to an estimated 250 million for 1950. Permission to increase production of her textile industry, "the backbone of the Japanese Economy" by addition of 800,000 more spindles to start trade agencies in Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan. Iraq, Argentina etc. negotiations for which are afoot, will give a sort of fillip to economic recovery of Japan.

There are still, however, big hurdles and bottle-necks to complete recovery of Japan and some of them may be noted here:—

(1) Difficulties met with in raising domestic production of food-stuffs and raw materials.

(2) Need to suitably modify existing laws to attract foreign Capital.

(3) Lack of trade relations with Communist China.

(4) Need for establishment of economic strength and stability of the Eastern and South-East Asian countries that provided the geographical matrix in which the economy of Japan grew and flourished in pre-war days.

(5) Above all, Peace Treaty with her erstwhile enemy countries in the last world war.

According to a recent Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, total Trade in 1949 between Japan and the countries of the E.C.A.F.E. region was only 15% to 20% of its 1934 volume. The plans of the commission for economic development of the region envisage an aggregate expenditure of 13,600 million dollars, of which an estimated 7,200 million dollars worth of goods and services chiefly capital goods and technical personnel would be required.

These facts and figures indicate big enough scope for expansion of Japanese business activities with the Asiatic countries. The United States Far Eastern Conference in Tokyo that ended on 22nd April last recommended measures to achieve "resurgence of Asia's economic strength and stability" in which a resurrected Japan must loom large. But peace is one essential precondition of this state of affairs.

Political Aspect

The problem of Peace Treaty brings us to the political aspect of the recovery and revival of Japan. The hostilities in Korea, if they do not presently lead to World War, will have introduced some such changes and situations in the current set-up of international relations in the Pacific Region:

1. Establishment of the pow- of the U.S.A. in Korea and Formosa
2. American recognition of the

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"SELF-PROTECTION"

Scott in "The Portland Oregonian"

THE PLAY OF IDEAS

FOR some time past the London "New Statesman & Nation" has been publishing a series of contributions from leading members of the theatre in Britain, on the subject whether it is the function of a playwright to dramatise ideas or simply to present lifelike characters in their relation to actual conditions. In this article Mr. George Bernard Shaw deals with the subject in his own way, introducing policemen, street speaking, the circus clown, the Greek tribune, Henry James and, of course, the Life Force and Shakespeare.

BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

I READ Mr. Rattigan's article on this subject, and was not surprised when my friend Bridie promptly wiped the floor with him, and subsequent contributors made hay of what was left. Let me say a word in his defence. He is, of course, vulnerable as a reasoner; but he is not a reasoner, nor does he profess to be one. The difference between his practice and mine is that I reason out every sentence I write to the utmost of my capacity before I commit it to print, whereas he slams down everything that comes into his head without reasoning about it at all.

This of course leads him into all sorts of Jack o'Lantern contradictions, dead ends, and even delusions; but as his head is a bright one and the things that come into it, reasonable or not, are all entertaining, and often penetrating and true, his practice is pleasing, whilst my reasoned-out syllogisms amuse my readers by seeming the first things that would come into a fool's head and only my fun, provoking hasty contradictions and reactions instead of stimulating thought and conviction

An Old Story!

Now there are ideas at the back of my plays; and Mr. Rattigan does not like my plays because they are not exactly like his own, and no doubt bore him; so he instantly declares that plays that have any ideas in them are bad plays, and indeed not plays at all, but platform speeches, pamphlets, and leading articles.

This is an old story! It used to take the form of complaints that my plays are all talk. Now it is quite true that my plays are all talk, just as Raphael's pictures are all paint, Michael Angelo's statues all marble, Beethoven's symphones all noise.

Rattigan, not being a born fool, does not complain of this, but, being an irrational genius, does let himself in for the more absurd complaint that, though plays must be all talk, the talk should have no ideas behind it, though he knows as well as I do when, if ever, he thinks for a moment, that without a stock of ideas, mind cannot operate and plays cannot exist. The quality of a play is the quality of its ideas.

What, then, is the function of the playwright? If he only "holds a mirror up to nature" his vision of life will be that of a policeman on point duty. Crowds of people pass him: but why they pass him, who they are, whither they are going and why, what they will do when they pass on and what they have done before they came into his field of vision, whether they are married or single or engaged, which of them is a criminal and which a philanthropist, he cannot tell, though he knows that there are all sorts in every thousand of them.

The Policeman Has A Home

The policeman, however, is not always on point duty. He has a home. He is a son, a brother, a husband, a father, has cousins and aunts and in-laws, has been an infant, a boy, an adolescent, has friends, male and female. He has likes and dislikes, lovings and loathings lusts and appetites, jealousies, antipathies, propensities, tastes and talents, all the virtues, all the vices, all the common needs and all the senses in some degree. He keeps a dog or cat or parrot: perhaps all three. He has been to the seaside, and has seen trees and flowers if he has not actually cultivated them. Thus though the passing crowd means nothing to him, there is a cross-section of it, including himself, under his daily observation that gives him as much knowledge of human nature as his mind will hold.

Everybody, being thus provided with a sample cross-section of the crowd and a faculty of observation, reasoning, and introspection, has the data for at least some biological hypothesis, however crude. But now the mysterious activity I call the Life Force, and pious people call Providence, steps in, with its trials and successes and errors, its miracles and games and caprices, its blessings and blunders and botherations.

It not only varies human capacity to such a degree that what is child's play to a Napoleon, an Einstein, or a Nuffield, is beyond the comprehension of common men, but specialises them in the most fantastic manner, notably for what children call pretending.

Even Pretending Is Specialised

And even their pretending is specialised. One pretender will have an irresistible propensity to figure as King, a High Priest, a Conquering Hero. Another must make people laugh at him by pretending to be a liar, a coward, a drunkard, kicked, fooled and degraded in every possible comic way. Now, as tragedians and clowns alike must have fictitious stories written and plots invented for them, another specialisation produces a class of professional liars who make no pretence that their tales are true. Here is where your playwright comes in

But here also the differences in mental capacity come in. One playwright is capable of nothing deeper than shortlived fictitious police and divorce court cases of murder and adultery. Another can rise to the masterpiece of Aeschylus, Euripides and Aristophanes, to Hamlet, Faust, Peer Gynt and—well, no matter: all these having to be not only entertaining, but intensely didactic (what Mr. Rattigan calls plays with ideas) and long-lived enough to be hyperbolically called immortal.

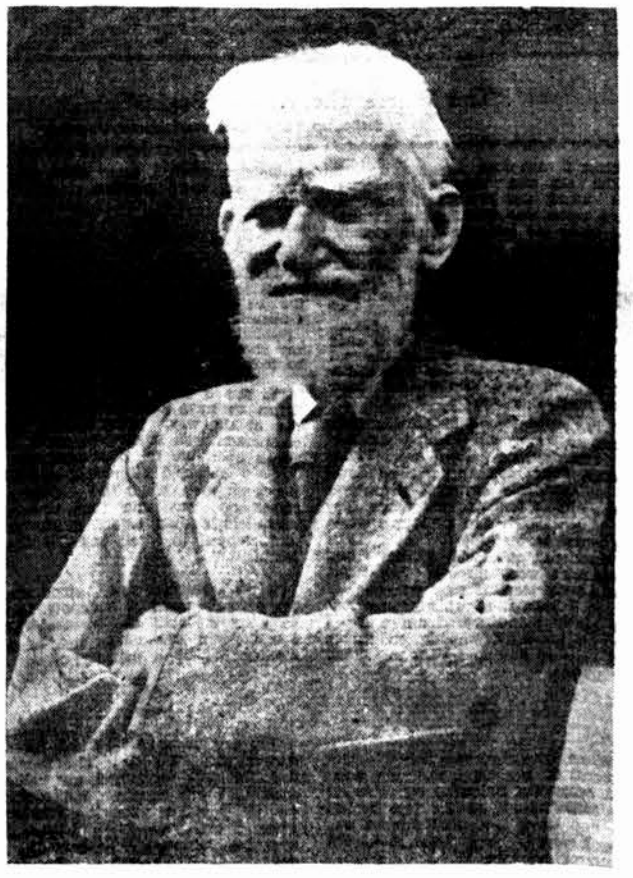
And there are many gradations between these extremes: tragedy and melodrama, high and low comedy, farce and filth.

Only Simple Simons Ask

Why this occurs I do not know. If I did, I should be the supreme god among all biologists, philosophers, and dramatists. I should have solved the riddle of the universe, as every criticaster complains I have never done. Of course not. Nobody knows. Only Simple Simons ask.

Theatre technique begins with the circus clown and ringmaster and the Greek tribune, which is a glorified development of the pitch from which the poet of the market place declaims his verses, and like Dickens's Sloppy or a modern playwright, reading his play to the players, reads all the parts "in different voices." On any fine Sunday in Ceylon the street poet may still be seen declaiming his works and taking round his hat: I have seen him do it.

But you need not go so far as Ceylon to see this primitive performance. Wherever there is a queue waiting for the doors of a theatre to open you may see some vagabond artist trying to entertain it in one way or another; and that vagabond may be an incipient Shakespeare or Garrick. Nor need you go to the doors of a theatre to witness this parturition of pavement art. In Hyde Park I have seen an elderly man, dressed in black (his best, but old and seedy) step aside to the grass and address the empty air with the exordium "Ah, fahst Eebrews is very campfitn." Presently people stopped to listen to him; and he had a congregation.



SHAW, THE MILITANT

Sixteen Shillings In My Hat

I myself have done the same on Clapham Common, and collected sixteen shillings in my hat at the end for the Socialist cause. I have stopped on the Thames Embankment; set my back to the river wall; and had a crowd listening to me in no time. A friend of mine who happened to pass described the scene to Henry James, who could not believe that such a thing was possible for a man of letters. He asked me at our next meeting was the tale true? I said it was. In his most impressive manner (he was always impressive) he said: "I could not do that. I could not." And from that day his affectionate regard for me was tinged with wonder and even veneration.

Now I, the roofless pavement orator, ended in the largest halls in the country with over-crowds that filled two streets. I harangued an audience of millionaries in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. I was specially proud of a speech in the Usher Hall in Edinburg, where 8,640 pennies were collected at the end

Development Of The Theatre

Why do I tell this tale? Because it illustrates the development of the theatre from the pavement to the tribune and the cathedral, and the promotion of its outcasts to palaces, parliaments and peerages. On the tribune there was no changeable picture scenery; but there were structures to represent houses, temple gates, or the like. When the tribune developed into a stage for the religious Mystery and Passion plays of the Middle Ages, these structures were multiplied until Pilate's pretorium, Herod's palace, the mouth of hell, the Blessed Virgin's throne in heaven, the Mount of Olives, the Hill of Calvary, and the court of Caphas were on the stage through the play as now at Oberammergau, the players moving from one to the other as the action required

Then came the Elizabethan stage (Shakespeare's) with neither structures nor scenery but with a balcony above, an inner stage made with curtains called traverses, an apron stage projecting into the auditorium (relic of the innyard), and placards describing where the action was supposed to be taking place. The traverses distinguished indoor scenes from outdoor. The balcony distinguished castle ramparts from the plain below. But still there was no moveable changeable scenery.

Enter The Italian Opera

Suddenly Italian Opera came along and was tolerated and encouraged by Cromwell, who ranked the theatre as the gate of hell, but loved music. With it came changeable pictorial scenery, side wings, flats and perspective.

Still more sensational, women came on the stage as sopranos, mezzo-sopranos and contraltos, replacing epicene boys, and founding the tradition that every actress is, or must pretend to be, sexually immoral.

Opera taught me to shape my plays into recitatives, arias, duets, plays, ensemble finales, and bravura pieces to display the technical accomplishments of the executants, with the quaint result that all the critics, friendly and hostile, took my plays to be so new, so extraordinary, so revolutionary, that THE TIMES critic declared that they were not plays at all as plays had been defined for all time by Aristotle.

The truth was that I was going back atavistically to Aristotle, to the tribune stage, to the circus, to the

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SHORT STORY:

The Scream Of A Panther

BY TED McDONALD

MANY years ago, portions of the United States of America, which are now thickly populated, were plagued by wild beasts, who were often excited by the pangs of hunger to a daring which was foreign to their nature at other times.

The depredations of the wolves, bears and panthers sometimes reached such a point that the State offered bounties for the slaying of the pests.

"Many a time," said an old settler, "I have seen well-worn paths around my barn in the morning, made by the wolves trotting back and forth while seeking an entrance to the sheep that were fastened within."

"I remember," he added, "that Father has shot many a wolf from the window of his bedroom, and I have seen him stand in his own door, in the afternoon, and bring down six or eight wildcats, who were driven to climb some of the saplings among the undergrowth across the road by the hunting dogs that were sent to rout them out.

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"My brother Jack was three years older than I, and he developed a fondness for hunting which father encouraged to the utmost. When he was fourteen he was one of the best shots in the country, as he proved in many shooting matches, where his competitors were men who had been known as crack shots years before Jack was born.

"Father bought my brother a rifle suited to his years, for the regular weapon was too heavy for him to handle easily, and he was then the happiest boy you ever dreamed of. He would have become a genuine Daniel Boone, and spent all his time in the woods, if father would have permitted it. As it was, he was sometimes gone all night, and neither father nor mother seemed to feel the least anxiety about him.

"'If it was you, Jimmie,' said my parents, 'we would be very anxious; but when Jack has his gun with him he will take care of himself.'

"Once or twice I accompanied my brother on his hunts, but that was enough. I carried no weapon, and not feeling a tenth part of the interest he did, I was almost tired to death when we came home, while he would have been glad to continue it for hours longer, had there been any daylight to help him.

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"Some three miles away lived my father's brother, Uncle Bill, who was a thrifty farmer, with a boy about my own age. As they were our nearest neighbours, it was natural that Dick and I should pass a good deal of our time together. Sometimes I was at his house all day, and as frequently he was at mine. Occasionally one of us stayed with the other over night, but each generally preferred to be at home with his folks.

"One day, late in autumn, I was given permission to go and see Dick but I was specially warned by my mother that I must be back again before dark. I really promised, and started off in high spirits.

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"The path leading to Uncle Bill's was through the woods the entire distance, and near the half-way point was a deep hollow where there was a small stream of sluggish water, which was spanned by a log. The branches overhead were so dense and so matted by vines that it was almost dark there, even at mid-day.

"In crossing the log, I noticed in the soft, oozy ground on the other side the prints of some animal's feet, though I didn't know what kind of a wild creature he was. I never pretended to carry a gun, but was so accustomed to seeing and hearing wild beasts that I felt no particular fear, and continued whistling over the path until I reached my uncle's house.

"It was cold weather, and there were a few needles of ice thrusting out from the banks of the little stream, while a flurry of snow whirled about my head for a few minutes.

"But I needn't say that did not interfere with the fun of Dick and me. We played and romped together until we were tired, and then played and romped again. Our principal amusement during the afternoon was the game of Hide-and-Seek in the adjoining woods.

"I had no thought of disobeying my mother, but, all at once, I noticed that it was growing dark. Night had already come, and I ought to have started home an hour before.

"Dick wanted me to stay all night, but, remembering my promise to my mother, I said 'No,' and hurried off over the path, without going to the house to bid his parents good-evening.

"'I don't see how I came to forget myself,' I muttered, impatiently, as I hastened forward. 'It will be as dark as Egypt before I get home, and, like enough, father will warm my jacket to keep me from forgetting, next time.'

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"I had no fear of any particular wild animal, but I dreaded a walk through the woods at night, as many an older person does.

"The sky had become perfectly clear during the afternoon, and a bright moon was shining, but I think that made my situation more gloomy and dismal. The few arrows of moonlight which found their way through branches half denuded of leaves, gave a ghostly touch to everything.

"The trunks of the trees on my right and left took all sorts of grotesque shapes. Sometimes I was sure they were walking silently through the forest, and then they were dancing up and down, and waving their knotty arms at me.

"They appeared to be putting their heads together, and holding whispered consultations about me. They nodded their tops, they rushed down at me, suddenly checking themselves when almost touching me. Then they all joined hands and kept up a weaving waltz at my side.

"Hundreds of such fancies and imaginings went through my head, and every step I took was one of terror. I started to whistle once, but the lonely sound scared me, and I stopped instantly, walking on tip-toe and pausing now and then to listen for ghosts.

●

"When I reached the hollow where I crossed on the log I was sure some wild beast was following me. I heard the soft "tip-tip" of his feet behind me, and when I glanced around was sure I caught the phosphorescent gleam of his eyes.

It may have been all fancy—and I'm inclined to think it was, looking back to that terrible night; but I was then so certain that a panther was at my heels that, when I came to the log, I ran at full speed across.

"How I could do it in the dark was a mystery, but under a strong mental strain, a person is capable of performing seeming impossibilities.

"When I was near the middle the rotten log suddenly gave way, under the unusual strain of my hurried footsteps. The distance was not far, and when I felt it going I made a leap which landed me on the other shore. Scrambling up the bank, I ran along the path as fast as I could.

"Such reckless travelling was discomforting, if not dangerous, and I was not long in finding it out. The path was not marked very plainly, and I had not gone very far when a projecting limb caught me beneath the chin, and I thought for a minute that it had sawed my head off. Still I rushed on, until I ran violently against a tree, nearly knocking my brains out, when I came down to a slower and more guarded walk.

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"Just then I heard a scream in the woods to my right. It rang out on the air with startling clearness, and I instantly answered it.

"'Mother has become alarmed,' was my thought, 'and she has come out to look for me.'

"It was a great relief to find that I was to have companionship the rest of the way, even though that companion was likely to visit her wrath upon me for disobeying her.

"So I hastened forward, and had not gone far when the same cry struck my ear, this time sounding much closer than before. I answered and stopped to await my mother's coming.

"I don't think I had stood there ten seconds when it suddenly flashed upon me that the scream which I had heard was made, not by my mother, but by a panther!

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"My hair fairly rose on end, for my danger was frightful. The panther had doubtless recognised my call at once, and was rapidly approaching me. He would be upon the very spot where I was standing within the next five minutes! What should I do?

"Evidently there was but the one thing that could be done. It was useless to attempt to run away, and so I climbed a tree.

"In my haste and panic-stricken condition, I forgot that it depended very much upon what sort of tree I climbed—that is, whether it was a large or a small one.

"The panther possesses prodigious strength and activity, and I have seen them make leaps since that night which you would pronounce incredible were I to relate them.

"I had gone up about twenty feet, when I suddenly awoke to the fact that I had ascended a sapling, which was already bending fearfully low—so much so that it threatened to break off entirely with me.

"I saw that would never do, for when the wild beast should appear on the scene—which he was sure to do very soon—he would have no trouble at all in making a choice supper off me.

"'It won't take me long to find a better tree,' I said to myself, beginning to descend, 'and I will climb so high that he'll have no chance to get a sight of me—'

"I had got that far in my musings, and was within a few feet of the ground, when the panther screamed again—no more than fifty yards distant!

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"I was thrown into a wild panic, and turning about, went up the tree again, with a precipitancy that came within a hair's breadth of bringing the top and myself over upon the ground.

"At the same instant, I heard the animal coming stealthily through the wood, and I recall that, even in that appalling moment, I detected the footsteps of another, in almost an opposite direction, and along the path in front.

"It thus looked as if two fierce panthers were about to quarrel as to which should have the privilege of first rendering me to shreds, and I was convinced that my last hour had come.

"I crouched down in the sapling at the highest point I could reach without bending over the top, and could only tremble and wait, asking heaven to protect me.

●

"In less than a minute I distinctly saw the panther, by the few rays of moonlight which reached the path, slowly walk along beneath me. He was directly in the path, and when he reached such a position that I would have dropped directly upon his back, had I let go, he gave out that terrifying scream again.

"No pen can describe the frightful blood-curdling cry of the beast when heard under such circumstances. I seemed to freeze with affright as I stared down through the partial moonlight and gloom at him.

"All at once he stopped, and seemed to be looking around. He must have suspected that I was near at hand and was searching for me. As he stood, his head was more distinct than any other portion of the body, and I could easily detect the glare of the eyes, which were soon turned upward.

"'Does he see me?' was the question I put to myself. 'Yes, he does. He is crouching down; he is gathering himself for a spring; he can easily leap the distance; there is no hope; I must be torn to pieces the next minute—'

"But just then the other noise which I had noticed a short time before developed itself. It was my brother Jack, who had been sent out to look for me, and who had heard the scream of the panther and my answering cries.

"He understood the danger fully, and hurrying along, speedily placed himself in the best possible position to shoot.

"He was close to the panther, and drawing a careful bead, at the very instant the beast was gathering his muscles for one tremendous spring, he sent a bullet directly between the eyes.

"The dreaded creature uttered one wild shriek, made a spasmodic leap, and fell dead.

"Taking my hand, Jack hurried home with me. Mother was waiting with a good, tough hickory branch, which she had cut, and when she was through with the whip and me, pieces of the former were strewn all around the room, and Jack told me, a few days later, that the outcries in which I indulged on that occasion far surpassed those made by the panther which I escaped so narrowly."

"Out Where The West Begins"

Siebel in "The Richmond Times-Dispatch"

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Always Keep Your Eyes Wide Open

★

A hawk has a great reputation for having an eye that can pick out a tit-bit from the dizziest height. He soars for hours with apparent aimlessness, drifting with the wind and lazing away the idle aeons, when suddenly he spots his target and drops like a plummet out of the heavens on the prey that is a fly-speck against the darkling earth below.

But hawks, however great their talents as spotters, and however great the power of their eyes, still fail to equal the uncanny instinct of a stamp collector on the prowl. These fellows wander in similar aimless fashion, only in a stamp dealer's, not in the clear blue sky. They casually inspect the goods, idly turn the pages of stock-books, leaf through albums with all the signs of the utermost boredom and then—no, they don't begin plummeting all over the place. There they show the superiority of man over brute creation. They remove a stamp, inquire the price, bargain a little, just to make everything appear casual-like, and before the poor dealer knows what's what, another error has been sold for the price of a normal!

It is surprising how many times this has happened. The proverbially tight-lipped Sphinx is a poor second to the collector who has just got a bargain. The cases one hears of are few and far between, most men refusing to mention the matter till years afterwards, and then most certainly not to the dealer concerned.

In the good old days, before the mad scramble after George VI obsoletes changed the whole face of the matter, scarce perforation varieties could be had at a pittance. Now with the veriest tyro on the look-out for pearls, the game simply isn't worth the candle—at least not with modern colonials. A few of the older items may still be picked up, but usually because the dealer can't get rid of them anyhow. So it is well to bear in mind that if you are after a copy of the Gibraltar 3d. P. 14, there are slim chances of grabbing it on the cheap. The copy you are eyeing with all that disarming casualness has probably been eyed just as casually by half a hundred other hopefuls, and the chances are too, too remote for words.

MISTAKES ALWAYS HAPPEN

These rather inane remarks are prompted by the fact that just the other day the "$" error of the Jamaica Victorian shilling was picked up for the price of a normal. This particular error consists of a faint line through the S of "Shilling", and though fairly faint, is certainly not so obscure as to be invisible. This item is overlooked nine times out of ten, merely because collectors are either too careless or too lacking in knowledge to be aware that it exists. I remember coming across cuttings in various stamp journals recording this find on at least three previous occasions, where collectors paid a few shillings for what was supposed to be S.G. 6 or 13, and walked off with several pounds worth of S.G. 6c or 13a, through carelessness on the dealer's part.

All this may sound very like sharpp practice and philatellic skull-duggery on the part of the collector, but it is an accepted part of stamp collecting and well within the rules of the game. Look at it this way. When the dealer values a collection, he always assumes that each and every stamp is the cheapest possible variety, unless it is very pointedly brought to his attention. Besides, if he had acquired it at the price of an error, he would be the last person to forget it!

The moral of this is that when one is out on a buying spree, he should keep his eyes wide open. A good bit of these unexpected bargains are met with in collections that are being sold unbroken. Here the odds are absolutely even, and a little shrewdness coupled with a little common-sense can definitely be made to pay dividends.

SENSATIONAL FIND

Sometimes bargains may be obtained without one being at all aware of them. Some years ago, I bought an album that was going cheap. It certainly did not appear to be much of a collection, and after removing a couple of hundred stamps that I needed, I put the book by as so much junk. Recently I started a hunt for some stamps that were wanted for exchange, and came across the forgotten volume. I got the shock of my life when I came across the Aden "Dhow" set complete to the one rupee with several duplicated lower values.

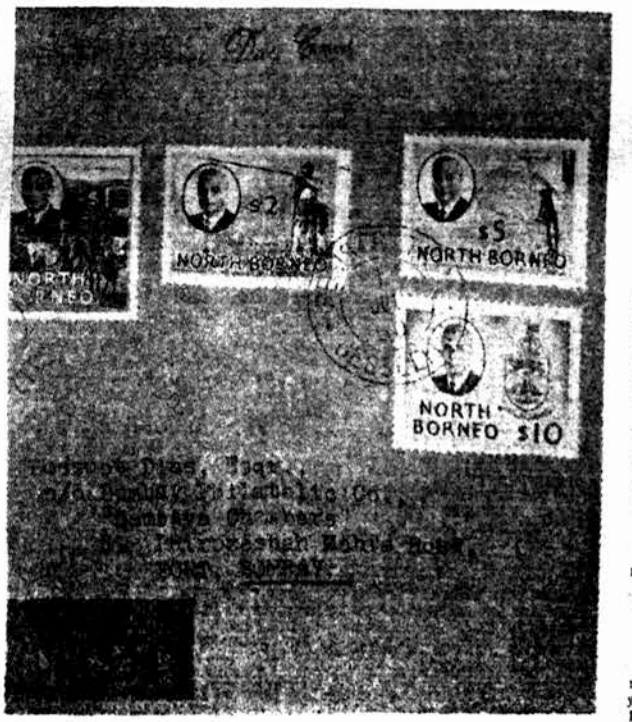
This unexpected find started me on a frantic hunt through the book, though I never expected anything sensational would come of it. The biggest shock came with the Ceylon page, which yielded no less than four copies of S.G. 394 in perfect condition. Another six copies were heavily postmarked, but the catalogue of the few stamps that I took the trouble to look up came to over fifty pounds! The album originally cost Rs. 30.

Don't imagine that the day of finds is over. Nothing phenomenal may happen; I certainly do not believe that I'll ever have the fortune to come across the "Post Office" Mauritius in the attic, but as long as I occasionally come across finds like the ones in the last paragraph, I'll be more than satisfied. So get started on your old albums right away, and good hunting!

Pen-Pals, Note

STAMPS are one of the best means of reducing the bounds of time and distance. Aside from the international trade and cultural contacts that an exchange of letters inevitably brings about, the collection of stamps for their own sake often leads to tolerance and a deeper appreciation of the other man's point of view.

One of our readers in Australia would like to correspond with fellow collectors in India and exchange letters and stamps. So if any reader feels the urge to become a pen-pal, he will find an eager welcome from Walter F. Funk, Dunkeld, Victoria, Australia.



Borneo is a country dear to the philatelist's heart. Some gorgeous issues have been issued in the past depicting scenes from the colourful life of the region.

The latest issue, of which we illustrate the top values goes up to ten dollars and is the first set of the country to carry the King's head.

Impending Change In Design

FROM the primary conception of the design in the artist's mind to the finished product, gummed, perforated and ready to be sold over the counter, is a far cry. As in everyday human affairs, so in stamps there is likely to be many a slip between the cup and the lip. Though there is a rigorous check kept on all stamp designs to ensure accuracy in every respect, once in a while something goes wrong and it is found necessary to alter the whole stamp.

Examples are too numerous to detail here, but there have been instances where countries have been on the point of declaring war because of an insult to the national honour offered through stamps. Though the majority of these cases are more or less deliberate, the case of the current 1 a value of the Indian Archaeological series is different. The figure of the Boddhisatva is inaccurately drawn and as originally portrayed the left hand is resting on the upraised left leg, while actually it should be the right hand resting on the right leg. In order to avoid giving offence to the numerous adherants of Buddhism in India, the Government are re-issuing the stamp in the corrected design.

What is rather surprising, however is how the mistake got past the committee who finalised the designs. Rather than publicise India's carelessness in this absurd manner it would have been much better if a few capable experts had been employed to check the designs, particularly since the subject matter of the Archaeological series was full of technicalities.

BLOOD MUSEUM AT RUTGERS

From the depths of the Atlantic Ocean off the shoals of Cape Hatteras have come the latest additions to Rutgers University's Serological Museum.

Blood serum from sharks, skates, rays, crabs, crayfish and 30 other species of marine life were obtained by Dr. Douglas G. Gemeroy, assistant professor of zoology, during a recent expedition off the North Carolina coast.

Added to the 60 other species of marine life serum already on hand the new samples will be used in research to determine the relationship of these fish and custacea with other animals.

The Serological Museum collects proteins from blood and tissues for classification, study and comparison—exactly as conventional museums collect the skins and bones of animals.

Court Race

A witness was proceeding to tell his story in his own words, and the testimony poured forth with astounding speed. Just below the witness-box the expert coutr stenographer raced to record the jumbled phrases and half-completed sentences in page after page of shorthand.

At last the witness paused for breath. Leaning towards the stenographer's desk he gasped, pleadingly: "Please slow down a little. I just can't keep up with you!"

★

"The Jones' are moving from the neighbourhood."

"Moving! Why, people are just getting to know them."

"That's why they're going."

★

"You have heard what the last witness said," persisted counsel, "and yet your evidence is to the contrary. Am I to infer that you wish to throw doubt on her veracity?"

The polite young man waved a deprecating hand.

"Not at all," he replied. "I merely wish to make it clear what a liar I am if she's speaking the truth."

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions, Rs. 2 Horoscope by writing time required Pandit Kali-Pur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

Exit Sicilian Robinhood

SALVATORE Giuliano, notorious Bandit "King," reputed to have killed 105 policemen, was shot dead in a fierce gun battle with the police at Castel Vetrano on July 5.

The 27-year-old handsome bandit leader, who had terrorised the Palermo area of Sicily for almost five years, was killed in this little village in southwest corner of the island after slipping through a police cordon thrown around his headquarters further north.

Until last year he worked with a virtual impunity in the rugged hills outside Palermo, ambushing policemen and holding wealthy Sicilians to ransom.

Local people regarded him a modern Robin Hood because of his legendary generosity to the poor.

Partly because of this and partly because of his ruthless shooting of traitor, the local police protected him from the police, giving him sanctuary and refusing information to the law.

A year ago, when Giuliano's activities became a major political issue, Italian Interior Minister Mario Scelba set up a special two-thousand strong anti-bandit force which combed the island for Giuliano and lieutenants.

The following is a sketch of Giuliano by Natalia Danesi Murray, UNW's Correspondent in Rome.

LAST January 21st, a sixty-two-year old peasant woman, with vivid black eyes and a quick temper, walked out of Palermo's jail into freedom and probably into the arms of her loving son, 28-year-old Salvatore Giuliano, the classic bandit of Sicily.

Maria Lombardo Giuliano had been in prison one year and five months. She was arrested in 1948 on the charge of having "favoured" her son on two counts: participation in Giuliano's armed band and extortion and violence against individuals.

After a quick trial in Palermo's penal court where the first and more serious charge was dropped, she was convicted on the last count to a term of three years and four months in prison, plus a fine of 20,000 lire.

At the jail's gate, she was met by her seventy-year-old husband, Salvatore, and a brother-in-law. The trio took the road back to Montelepre, a few miles from Palermo, in the rocky, barren mountains of Giuliano's territory ad returned to the Giuliano home, expressly de-requisitioned by the police.

Thus once more Giuliano, the theatrical, megalomaniac outlaw, with 300 crimes on his dossier, including homicides, kidnappings and extortions, who had successfully defied police and Government for more than six years, could boast another victory.

The strange part of this Robin Hood epic is that almost all of Sicily's inhabitants are directly or indirectly involved in aiding and abetting Giuliano if only by their complacence.

Giuliano told a Milan newspaperman last November, "I fight to vindicate my mother and the other innocent people, all victims of Sceiba" (the Minister of the Interior).

In an ultimatum asking for a people's plebiscite last year, he spoke to the Sicilians thus, "Reflect that I do not fight for money but for the love of my mother such as God gave us all, the dearest thing in our lives."

Giuliano's father owned a bit of land in Montelepre bought with the savings of his emigrant days in the United States. Montelepre is a typical Sicilian village, perched high on a mountainous landscape, towering over the Conca d'Oro, golden with orange and lemon groves on the outskirts of Palermo, Sicily's capital.

Big Squeeze

To understand the miserable conditions in which the majority of the Sicilian peasants live, one must realize that one-third of Sicily's farming land is owned by a few noble families. They rent their land to the 'gabellotti' (from gabella or excise-duty), who are often members of the Mafia, and may hire the peasants to work for a few hundred lire a day. The poorer sections of land are normally worked on the share cropping system by peasants under terms laid down centuries ago. The peasants do not even live on the land they cultivate but walk or ride mules back and forth daily from villages often many miles away. They are furnished no modern tools, no machinery or animals. For seed for spring planting sharecroppers must pay back to the 'gabellotti' interest at the rate of 15 per cent a year. For "protection" they must pay another 10 per cent of the crop. Another 10 per cent goes to the Church and 10 per cent for "the use of the path" or right of passage through private estates. It is estimated that there are still 5,000 miles of 'trazzere or private paths in Sicily.

The Mafia or "honoured Society" in return for a system of tribute monies, protects the estates from the bandits, who in turn are protected against the police by the Mafia which supplies the bandits with food and shelter. The Mafia enriches itself at the expense of both masters and servants.

In this climate of privilege, injustice and poverty, young Giuliano was born.

When in 1935 his brother Giuseppe was called to arms, Salvatore quit school to help his father on the land. He was twelve years old.

From twelve to twenty-one, Salvatore dealt in the illegal traffic in olive oil and worked on Fascist fortifications and telephone line installations. With the invasion of Sicily and Italy's defeat brother Giuseppe came back. Those were the summer days of 1943, when disbanded Italian soldiers went into the 'macchia' (to flee to the 'macchia' means to take to the woods).

Salvatore resumed his illegal traffic, this time in wheat.

On the fatal second day of September Giuliano was caught by the carabinieri with a few bags of contraband flour. Questioned, he refused to talk. When he tried to escape, a carabiniere shot and wounded him in the stomach. Salvatore drew his gun and fired. One carabiniere fell mortally wounded and died later. Giuliano escaped. The AMG (American Military Government) organized a co-ordinated surprise action against the village on the night of December 23, 1943. The success of the operation seemed sure. But when the police broke into Giuliano's home, he was not there, though his bed was still warm.

Raw Deal

The Sicilian population has an extraordinary instinct for connivance which they call 'omerta' a kind of sacred alliance which ties all Sicilians together against outside interference. In his hideout, Giuliano was informed that his father had been arrested. That night, from the dark shots were fired in Montelepre's little square, killing one carabiniere and wounding another. Giuliano's criminal career as an outlaw began.

Giuliano started to judge, punish and avenge, striking at the police, the rich, and spies.

His first bold action took place a few months later. He attacked the army barracks at Monreale where his cousin and other men from Montelepre had been jailed. He came down from the mountains with a few companions, killed the commanding officer and several carabinieri, looted all the available weapons and freed the prisoners.

Pitiless with traitors and informers, he killed a young peasant who had spied on him. On his body he left one of those notes which became the signature of Giuliano's crimes: "This is the way Giuliano treats spies." Three brothers arrested by the police squealed to regain their freedom. They were found dead with a Giuliano hand-written note: "For spies there is no place in heaven."

Giuliano's reputation for defending the poor against the abuses of the rich which gained him his Robin Hood fame, grew from his early murders. Once some Sicilians complained to him that the owner of Montelepre's general store, Giuseppe Terranova, sold flour at high prices and lent money at extortionate interest. Giuliano took him into the local square, read him his sentence and shot him. He was later informed that Montelepre's postmaster stole money orders sent by relatives in the States. He dragged him out of his office and killed him. Another time he heard that a man stole a cow from a peasant by telling him that he was sent by Giuliano. The next day the man was found dead with a note: "Giuliano does not steal from the poor."

Giuliano was also generous. Someone told him that a widow of a carabiniere killed by him was in great poverty. He sent her 50,000 lire. He always pays lavishly for food and shelter and that is why, he explains, he has to get money from the rich. But he selects his rich victims carefully. He always chooses the least popular and most tight-fisted.

Giuliano's graduation from a common Sicilian bandit to the incredible figure that he is today, in open hostility to the Rome Government, began with the Sicilian Separatist Movement, which started in 1944 and waned in 1947. This movement, today called the MIS, the Independent Sicilian Movement, a recognized political party with eight members in the Sicilian Regional Parliament, gained momentum in the early post-war days. The Separatists' ambition at first, was to become the 49th State of the U.S. At that time the slogan scrawled on the walls of Palermo was "Long Live Sicily, the 49th American Star." Failing that, the Sicilian Separatists more reasonably envisage an independent Sicily federated in a combination of Mediterranean states.

British Policy

It is generally granted in Sicily that the Separatists at the beginning were backed by a subtle British campaign when Churchill favoured striking at the "soft underbelly of the Axis." Sicily, detached from Italy, might have been a base for operations. Sicilian Separatism, thus encouraged, blossomed forth. Ebullient youths went as far as forming their own revolutionary band, the EVIS, the Voluntary Army for Sicilian Independence, which openly fought against regular Italian troops.

At this point the Separatists enlisted Giuliano. In order to divert some of the troops ready to attack the small Separatist band entrenched in the east, Giuliano conducted several raids against police barracks and forces in the western zone.

According to Giuliano's own story, "The Separatists looked for me because they needed men who were ready for anything and I looked for them because I believed in their political ideas. They naturally promised me freedom once the island became independent. I told them that I intended to ask American help because alone they would have been declared outlaws, which is exactly what happened." In actual fact, Giuliano wrote President Truman asking for guns and tanks.

So Giuliano began enlisting men for his band which in theory was later to be integrated into the Sicilian army. In order to support his men he committed robberies to pay them. "We thought we were the protagonists of Sicily's resurrection." But when the Separatists were outlawed and disbanded, Giuliano felt betrayed: "They promised me freedom and I had turned forty free men into bandits."

In the elections of June 2, 1946, the Separatists received 168,000 votes. In the regional elections of April 20, 1947, they polled 170,000 votes. It is thanks to the Separatists that Sicily today has its autonomous Regional Government and its own Parliament. For his part in this limited victory, Giuliano with the rank of colonel in the EVIS army was regarded as a national hero.

But after 1947 things began to change. In the elections of April 18, 1948, the Separatists lost three-quarters of their votes. The Christian Democrats won a large majority.

Between 1947 and 1948 Giuliano was approached by members of all political parties, eager to enlist his support at the coming elections. After the Separatists came the Communists, proclaiming that Giuliano was "a son of the working class, a victim of the bourgeoisie and bad government."

Giuliano, Sicily's Robinhood who was recently shot dead by the police.

Everybody Loves A Bandit

Today in Rome the names of several deputies and senators, with an undersecretary included, are often mentioned in connection with Giuliano.

Giuliano himself openly stated: "Those who made me promises should not believe that these promises will never be known. I have a diary in a safe place, ready to bring out at the proper moment. It is very interesting. Not many people would be glad to see me taken alive. Only the dead do not speak. But I am not afraid. My destiny has been written by the fates."

Toward the end of November 1948 a young Swedish newspaper-woman, Maria Cyliakus, who said she wanted to meet "the most popular and interesting bandit of post-war Europe" decided to find him. Armed with a topographical map of Giuliano's region, she roamed Giuliano's beat. She left Montelepre and went to the next village of Montanello. After two hours of walking in the open countryside, she was suddenly met with, "Hands up!" A handsome, young man with black hair and "a sensuous mouth," wearing riding breeches, an American army shirt and a sport jacket, stood in front of her. He was Giuliano. In giving her story to the papers, Maria Cyliakus wrote: "He is handsome. Film producers would be charmed by his manly figure. His face is open and sincere. He has a ready smile. Giuliano's life is a poem of violence." She remained three days and three nights with the bandit.

In March 1949 Maria Cyliakus returned to Sicily. She had an appointment with Giuliano for the sixth. But he was not there to meet her. She roamed the hills again. The police found her a few miles from Montelepre and arrested her, reputedly because she lacked the proper identifications papers. She was angered by the police questions. According to the newspapers she insulted the police, broke windows, injuring her wrists, and tried to escape. She was finally jailed on charges of "outrage and resistance to the forces of public order and damages to a public office bureau." She then threatened the police. "There will be trouble for whoever interferes with me. My friend Giuliano will avenge my arrest." Many in Palermo believed that Giuliano would turn up to liberate her. He didn't.

Homeric Hero

Red-headed, bright-eyed Maria Cyliakus was also found to be in possession of her own photograph on which she had written for her "Homeric hero, the purest cavalier of our times", a dedication that said: "To Salvatore Giuliano, more afraid of a woman than of anybody, police included."

After the arrest of his family, Giuliano instituted a terrible programme of retaliation.

To support his band, to provide food and shelter, weapons, arms and silence, Giuliano resorted to extortion letters addressed to the wealthy. If not answered he kidnapped them requesting amounts varying from 30 to 60 million lire, following a careful study of his victims' economic status. Giuliano seemed to possess such accurate information that the Police

(Continued on Page 40)

MR. KHER WINDS UP VANA MAHOTSAVA FORTNIGHT

Hopes Campaign Will Usher In Era Of Prosperity

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Vana Mahotsava Fortnight in the Bombay State was wound up by Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, by planting a mango sapling at his reddence in Poona, this morning. Shrimati Kher also planted a tree.

Addressing a small gathering on the occasoin, the Chief Minister said that tree-planting was no longer a mere propaganda cry but it had materialised into a nation-wide active campaign and hoped that the campaign would usher in a new era of all round prosperity for the country.

He said: "The Government of Bombay started planting trees in the State three years ago and since then I have, on various occasions, exhorted the people to do this service to the nation, which is one of the easiest and most truthful. We have also opened a separate Department of Public Parks and Gardens and the first of our national parks was opened reently. Three years ago, only one day was assigned for tree-planting, but this year a whole fortnight has been devoted to it and reports of the enthusiasm with which the people have planted trees in villages and urban areas and along tanks, canals and rivers have filled me with joy and happiness. These have been enhanced by the recent rains which have been plentiful everywhere

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

"The fortnight has come to close today and I am glad to plant this tree by way of winding up this memorial fortnight of Vana Mahotsava. Tree-planting is no longer a mere propaganda cry. It has materialised into a nation-wide active campaign. Even students and young children have enthusiastically done their bit in planting trees during this fortnight. I hope that the campaign will usher in a new era of more trees, more rains, better climate an better crops, in short, allround prosperity to the country, an I pray to God to bless our efforts."

Among those present on the occasion were Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Shri L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, Shri G D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes, Shri and Shrimati Naik-Nimbalkar, the Director of Parks and Gardens, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Collector of Poona and the District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

PUNISHING OFFENDING BUSINESSMEN

Advisory Body Suggests Criminal Action

NEW DELHI, July 15 (PTI): The method of blacklisting offending commercial bodies and individuals for violation of export and import regulations was reviewed by the Advisory Commitee of Parliament attached to the Commerce Ministry today.

Certain general critera that the Ministry should take into account in blacklisting offending firms are said to have been considered. The question of maximum punishment for various types of offences, varying according to the magnitude of the offence, is also reported to have been discussed.

These would serve as a guide to the officers concerned with making recommendations to the Ministry in this behalf.

Apart from what is described as 'trade punishment', the Committee did not rule out the possibility of criminal action being taken by courts against the offenders, wherever found necessary.

It is stated that so far over 100 firms had been blacklisted. The ban had been withdrawn in certain cases wherein the offence was of a technical and trivial character.

Scottish Mountaineers' Success

ALMORA, July 15, (PTI): A party of four Scottish mountaineers has crossed the Trisul glaciers and pitched a camp at Deoli according to information reaching here.

Situated at the source of the Rum Ganga river in the Trisul Valley on the bosom of the Himalayas Deoli is below the Dunagiri Peak which stands out prominently with an altitude of 23,184 feet.

Food Situation In W. Bengal Bad

Centre's Aid Sought

CALCUTTA, July 15 (PTI): The West Bengal Cabinet at a meeting here yesterday discussed the food position in the State.

Mr. P. C. Sen, Food Minister, after the meeting said in an interview to the "Statesman" that there was no apprehension of famine though the position was 'undoubtedly difficult." He expressed the hope that with a little assistance from the Centre they would be able to tide over the difficulty.

The price of rice has shot up abnormally during the past few weeks and it is selling at Rs. 35 per maund in Ranaghat, Nadia district, where there has been a concentration of refugees. The average price in West Bengal rose to Rs. 24-3 in July from Rs. 20-9 in the previous month this year.

The State Government has, it is understood, written to the Centre for 5,000 tons of cereals in addition to the State's quota of 250,000 tons for the current year as against 370,000 tons for the last year. A similar request to the Centre made a month before was turned down.

PROCUREMENT FAILS

Internal procurement has dwindled in recent weeks due to a series of natural calamities in floods and cyclones in parts of West Bengal and the years target of 505,000 tons is unlikely to be reached.

Destruction of the aus crop and aman paddy seedlings in certain areas due to drought and floods, migration of Muslims from border districts to Pakistan with their stocks of paddy, the large influx of East Bengal refugees, whose number today is officially estimated at 1,400,000 and shrinkage in the area under paddy to make room for increased jute cultivation, are stated to be some of the factors which have given rise to the present difficulty.

Tree-Planting Ceremony At Valmiki's Abode

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, participated in a tree-planting ceremony held in the village of Valhe, in the Poona district, yesterday. Valhe is famous for being an abode of Valmiki, the author of Ramayana.

Shri Vartak, in his speech, recalled the ancient days when land was prosperous and hoped that with the advent of freedom, the energies of the masses would be channelised into concrete efforts to build up a happy and prosperous society.

All Over A Caption

JULLUNDUR, July 15, (PTI): The Jullundur Municipal Committee decided after a lengthy debate this afternoon to inscribe the caption "Father of the Nation" in English and "Rashtrapita" in Hindi on the pedestal of the marble statue of Mahatma Gandhi which is being erected in the municipal gardens.

In the course of the debate, members suggested various captions such as "Bapu Sachai Ka Devata" "Aman Ka Devata" and "Ahimsa Ka Devata".

The Municipality has bought the statue from a Jaipur sculptor.

EVE GETS TRAINING: Fifteen thousand one hundred and twelve persons including 1,434 girls and women had been given semi-military training by the National Volunteer Corps in 22 courses held at different places in Ambala District. The training given included military drill, use of 303 rifle, drill with arms musketery, bayonet charging and physical training.

French Socialists See No Need For Referendum

MRS. ASAF ALI ON MERGER OF FRENCH POSSESSIONS WITH INDIA

LONDON, July 15. (UPI):

LEADERS of the French Socialist Party entirely agree that the French possessions in India should be merged with India; they will press their views with the French Government which they have joined again; the Socialist leaders of France hold that there is no need for a referendum" revealed Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali to the UPI today in London.

Mrs. Asaf Ali has just returned from Paris where she discussed the question of French possessions in India with the Socialist leaders and received their promise of an all-out support for merger of these areas in India.

When her attention was drawn to Mr. Jal Prakash Narain's reference to her views, activities and possible resignation from the Socialist Party, in the annual report he submitted at the Party conference at Madras, Mrs. Asaf Ali replied, "I have noted what Mr. Jaiprakash Narain has to say about my views on democratic Socialism, but a discussion on the fundamentals cannot be undertaken lightly and certainly not in the form of a press statement".

RESIGNATION

On the question of her possible resignation from the Socialist Party, she said, "I entirely agree with Mr. Jaiprakash Narain that my resignation would not mean disintegration of the Socialist Party; an individual in an organisation has an insignificant role indeed."

Referring to her activities in Europe, she said, "I am not on a sightseeing tour, and my present activities are in no way unrelated with the work that lies ahead of me".

Speaking on the coming general election in India, she said "by conviction and temperament I am no parliamentarian and so not very much interested in the outcome of the general election next year".

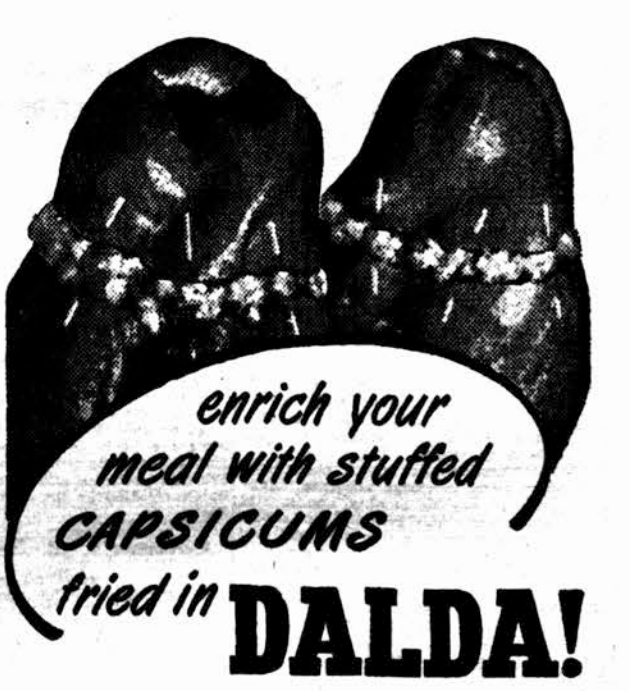
Mrs. Asaf Ali, since her arrival here last December, has been closely studying European Socialist movements and she is in regular contact with the British and Continental Socialist leaders. She is hoping to make a tour of the East European countries in the near future.

New Constitution For British Colony

LONDON, July 15, (PTI-Reuter): Britain today approved a new constitution for Sierra Leone, which will give the Legislative Council an unofficial majority in future.

The new Constitution is expected to come into force early next year.

Its announcement, it is hoped, will end a two-year-old political deadlock between the colony, the 360-square mile peninsula which is British territory, and the Protectorate, African Territory under British protection which forms the Major part of the nearly 28,000 square miles of the country.



Capsicums contain minerals and vitamins which are essential for good health. Eat them this way. First, half steam capsicums, slice off stalk and remove seeds. Next, stuff them with mixture of chopped fried onions, cooked peas and carrots or boiled chopped eggs, boiled mashed potatoes or cooked minced meat, minced ginger, coriander leaves, mustard, salt and juice of lime. Fix stalk with fine sticks. Now, heat Dalda in flat pan, place capsicums and fry till cooked. Dalda, being a pure vegetable fat, is best for prolonged frying—it allows foods time to cook properly right through

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SUICIDE VERDICT ON SANE GURUJI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of suicide on the death of Sane Guruji, the Socialist leader, was returned by the City Coroner at the inquest held today.

A letter purported to have been written by the deceased to his friend Narayan V. Shete stated that the deceased wanted to end his life and was taking a dose of sleeping tablets. In All India Radio, Bombay, will re- is reported to have requested his friend not to divulge the fact that he was terminating his life, and that Shete should say that death was due to heart failure.

Purshottam Sane, brother of the deceased, in the course of his testi mony said that his brother was suffering from insomnia, and was habituated to taking sleeping tablets as a measure of relief.

The Chemical Analyser said that the contents of the deceased's stomach revealed traces of sleeping tablets.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Mr. Shete, Sane Guruji's room mate, stated that on the morning of June, 9 Sane Guruji was in good spirit. Three days earlier he had complained of pain in the body as the result of sleeplessness. Shete could not say whether he was suffering from insomnia. After Sane Guruji's death witness and a friend of his found in the room a bottle of sleeping tablets and six letters

TEA WITH ROOM-MATE

Another room-rate of the deceased, Mr. Anant D. Chowhan, said that Sane Guruji wanted to go to Amalner on June 9 and he had seen him shaving that morning. They had tea together, but before he left the room at noon, Mr. Chowhan found Sane Guruji fast asleep. He was still sleeping when he returned home in the evening. At night, he was informed by Sane Guruji's cook that his master was in an unconcious state. Doctors were sent for, and on their advice Sane Guruji was removed to K. E. M. Hospital.

A police officer of Kingsway Police Station stated that he had been called to the hospital on June 9 when he found Sane Guruji in an unconscious state, and, therefore, unable to make a statement.

The police officer also said that the deceased had left behind in his room Rs. 30 to be spent on his funeral expenses.

ENSURING SUPPLY OF HAY TO CITY

Government Measures

BOMBAY, Saturday: During the last few days there has been a considerable short supply of hay wagons in Bombay which must have occasioned some inconvenience to the cattle-owners. This short supply is partly due to excessive rain in the despatching areas and partly due to failure of the hay dealers to despatch the wagons against priorities issued to them.

Government has taken the necessary steps to ensure adequate supplies of hay to Bombay and it is hoped that the position will considerably improve within the next one or two days, says a press note.

In order to make up for the short supply, arrangement has also been made to run special trains on Saturdays to be unloaded on Sundays. The Hay Commission Agents have agreed to unload and distribute hay on Sundays as well.

Press Emergency Powers Act Challenged

MADRAS, July 15. (UPI): The validity of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act in the light of the new Constitution of India has been challenged in an application filed against the Madras Government in the Madras High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Somasundaram for the issue of a writ of 'Certiorari' on behalf of Mr. U. N. Srinivasa Bhat, Editor and Publisher of the Kannada Weekly 'Aruna', Mangalore.

The applicant was served with an order on June 29 last by the Madras Government requiring him to deposit with the South Kanara District Magistrate on or before July 18, 1950, a security amount of Rs. 1,000 on the ground that certain matter printed in the said weekly in February 1950 was likely to be prejudicial.

21 MONTHS R. I. FOR SMUGGLING GOLD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MOHAMED BIN AHMED, the Arab Master of a country craft, was today sentenced to undergo 21 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of smuggling 28,739 tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 33,91,000. This was one of the biggest ever gold hauls in the Port of Bombay by the Customs authorities.

Fourteen members of the crew, including the Pilot, who figured as accused in the case, were given the benefit of doubt by the Magistrate and were acquitted of the charge.

In convicting the first accused, the Magistrate observed that 21 months' imprisonment was quite nominal, considering the nature of the offence and the amount of gold he had smuggled into the shores of Bombay. However, Mr. Brown took into consideration the fact that he was in all custody for over three months.

The prosecution story was that the first accused, the Master of the vessel "Boom Hassan," with the knowledge of the pilot and 13 others, all members of the crew, brought to Bombay from Khoramshar in Persian Gulf 28,739 tolas of gold in last April, without the necessary permit from the Reserve Bank of India, thus committing a breach of the Exchange Regulations.

The gold was seized by Customs Officers led by Inspector Mr. D. J. Leither and Preventive Officer, Mr. Bhapu on April 4 when they proceeded to inspect the vessel anchored off Bombay coast.

The defence plea was that the Master and crew changed at Khoramshahr and thefore were not aware of the contents of the vessel. Further, they argued that the pilot was only concerned with the navigation of the craft and it was not obligatory on his part to know the nature of the cargo.

The Magistrate observed that it was an incredible story that any owner of a vessel would undertake such a costly trip to Bombay with a bare cargo worth Rs. 7,000.

He held that the Master of the vessel was bound to know the nature of the cargo it was carrying. However, he agreed with the defence plea that it was not part of the job of the Pilot to know this. The Magistrate, therefore, gave him and thirteen other accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted them.

Mr. N. K. Petigara conducted the prosecution while Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the accused

Dixon Suggests Delhi As Meeting Place

NEW DELHI, July 15 (PTI): Sir Owen Dixon, U.N. Mediator on Kashmir who is trying to bring about a joint meeting between Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan with himself to discuss the Kashmir problem, is reported to have suggested that the meeting might be held in Delhi on July 20.

No reply is said to have been received so far from the Pakistan Prime Minister.

Should the meeting take place at Delhi on July 20 the two Prime Ministers are likely to avail of the opportunity for discussing other Indo-Pakistan problems arising out of the implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact.

Governor's Id Message

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, sending his Idd Greetings from Poona to Mr. Ibrahim Mistry, President of the Muslim Social Workers' Group, writes "I am very glad to know that the Muslim Social Workers' Group has decided to celebrate Idd by holding an inter-Communal gathering.

One of the aims of the Group is the promotion of peace, goodwill and communal amity. This is an eminently laudable object and I wish all success to the Group's celebrations on the 18th instant."

Id Congregational Prayers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Id Congregational Prayers organised by the Anjumane-Tabligh-ul-Islam will be offered at the Azad Maidan on the 16th or on the 17th July 1950 (according to the visibility of the moon) at 8: 30 A.M. (I.S.T.).

All the Consuls of Islamic countries have kindly consented to attend. Loudspeakers will be installed and arrangements made for water for ablution. After the prayers and the Khutba special prayers will be offered for peace among the nations of the world.

ALLEGED CHEATER ARRESTED

Old Ruse Adopted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Md. Usman Ismail was arrested by the Agripada police yesterday and placed before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, who released him on bail of Rs. 200, at the Girgaum, Police Court, for allegedly cheating another man.

Two other accused who are involved in the crime are absconding.

Ismail it was alleged, with his accomplices adopted an old ruse of dropping a piece of metal resembling gold on the road. They then waited for their prey to fall into the trap. It had to be a big catch. When the opportune moment arrived, one of them picked up the piece of metal from the road as their intended victim approached.

Soon started a make-believe argument as to whether the metal was gold or not. The victim was attracted by curiosity which soon developed into intense interest at the prospect of concluding a cheap bargain. After some haggling about the price, he finally agreed to part with his gold chain and Rs. 210 in cash in exchange for that piece of metal which he took to be gold.

Further investigations are proceeding.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): A meeting of the North Atlantic Council of Deputies has been called to start in London on July 25, the State Department announced.

C. R. Sworn In

NEW DELHI, July 15, (UPI): Shri C. Rajagopalachari, was administered oath of office and secrecy as a Minister of the Union Cabinet by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad this noon at the Government House.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel and other Ministers of the Cabinet including Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Shri K. M. Munshi Sardar Baldev Singh and Shri N. V. Gadgil attended the ceremony.

COLLECTORS AND D. M.s TO CONFER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A conference of all the Collectors of the Bombay State and District Magistrates will be convened in Bombay on 23rd and 24th July. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Home and Revenue Minister will preside.

The Inspector-General of Police and the Police Commissioner of Bombay are expected to attend.

It is learnt that the agenda for discussion will include questions pertaining to Law and Order, Home affairs, Revenue policies and any other reorientations Government may deem necessary with regard to policies.

Speakers' Conference Held In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sub-committee appointed by the Speakers' Conference in 1949 met at the Council Hall on 13th, 14th and 15th and considered many suggestions from different Legislatures and Legislators about the rights, privileges and immunities of Members of Parliament and Legislatures.

Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly, presided.

After covering a wide range of subjects, the committee came to unanimous conclusions on most subjects. The report will now be drafted and will be forwarded to the Speaker of the Indian Parliament.

MOTION AGAINST CONGRESS DELEGATES DISMISSED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee)

Ajit G. Desai ..... Plaintiff

Vs.

G. N. Desai and others on behalf of themselves and all others purporetd to have been elected as delegates to the Indian National Congress .... Defendants.

Observing that a person who comes to court for an interlocutory relief must come promptly so as not to put the opposite party into distress, his lordship dismissed with costs on Saturday a notice of motion relating to the elections of the Congress Organisations.

The present notice of motion had been taken out by the plaintiff, a primary member of the Indian National Congress, for an injunction restraining the defendants from electing office-bearers to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and representatives of the City of Bombay on the All-India Congress Committee, on 18th July 1950 or at any other time. When the motion reached hearing on Friday afternoon, a sensation had been caused at the outset when Mr. Seervai for the plaintiff urged that by reason of the statements made by the defendants in their affidavit in reply, they were guilty, ex facie of contempt of court and should not be heard.

The statements complained of were to the effect that by reason of the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee on 12th July 1950 that any member of the Congress seeking redress in the law courts in matters relating to the elections would cease to be a member of the Congress, unless proceedings already started were withdrawn within a week, the plaintiff having ceased to be a member was not entitled to proceed with the suit or the Notice of Motion Mr. Seervai contended that these statements were calculated to flout the authority of the Court and to interfere with the course of justice.

On this lordship stating that in his opinion these statements ex facie did amount to contempt of court. Mr. Amin undertook to withdraw these statements in paragraphs 6 and 10 of the affidavit in reply, without prejudice to his client's rights. The hearing of the Motion was then proceeded with and it remained part-heard when the Court rose on Friday evening. The hearing of the motion was resumed on Saturday morning.

The plaintiff had filed this suit for its being declared that the purported election on 9th July 1950 of 45 delegates to the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress was illegal and void and that the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay as constituted by the said delegates was not validly formed inasmuch as no electoral rolls of primary members had been prepared, no constituencies had been properly demarcated and no "ad hoc" committees to maintain lists of primary members had been appointed as required by the constitution of the Indian National Congress.

JUDGMENT

His lordship held that the plaintiff was not entitled to interlocutory relief on three grounds, (1) that the plaintiff not having exhausted his remedies under the Constitution of the Congress to resort to the District and the Provincial Election Tribunals could not come to Court for a peremptory injunction; (2) that the plaintiff, was guilty of delay ("laches") in as much as the elections of the primary Panchayats had taken place as far back as May 1950 when the cause of action had accrued to him.

Delay in a matter in which an association was going ahead with its elections was, in his lordship's opinion, inexcusable on the part of the plaintiff; (3) in his Lordship's opinion the balance of convenience was against the granting of an injunction. In the result his Lordship dismissed the motion with costs.

His Lordship also rejected an application by the plaintiff to expedite the hearing of the suit. In as much as the plaintiff was only enforcing a personal grievance and had not filed the suit as representing persons sharing his views, his lordship saw no special circumstances to justify expedition of his suit.

Mr. H. M. Seervai with Mr. R. J. Joshi instructed by Messrs Gagrat and Co. appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. P. Amin, Mr. C. K. Daphtary and Mr. M. M. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya Nagindas and Co. appeared for the defendants.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Sri K. M. Natarajan of Tanjore will speak on "Thiruneelakantar" at 6 p.m. at Sangham premises.

BAMBAI BHADEKARU SABHA: Conference of Tennant's Association in Greater Bombay, at Blavatsky Lodge, Chaupatty, at 5 p.m.

MAHIM HEALTH LEAGUE: Tree-planting ceremony by the Sheriff of Bombay at the Municipal Gardens, Mahim Causeway and St. Michael's Church Compound, at 10-15 a.m. All cordially invited.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: 47th Anniversary celebration and prize distribution, at Sir C. J. Hall at 2130 p. m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Sambuddhanada will hold a class on Shrimad Bahagavad Gita at Mission's library Hall at 9 a.m.. Another class at 6 p. m. on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi and English.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain. Free Public Lecture on "False and True in Spiritualism" followed by Questions and Answers at 6-15 p.m. Sunday.

LABOUR DIPLOMA EXAM RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following candidates have been declared successful at the Diploma Examination of Long Term Course held by the School for Training of Labour Welfare Workers, Bombay, in March 1950:

IN ORDER OF MERIT:

First Class: Baleshwar Singh, P. L. Banka, Brahma Swarup Kaushal, Prem Prakash Shukla.

Second Class: Bakshi Ramprakash Datta, A. K. S. Nair, Mohan Netra Pal Rawla, Diwakar Pushkarram Mehta, Prithvi Nath Bhargava, Shivcharan Mathur, Gurunath Mangesh Nabar, Laxmi Narayan Singh, Ved Prakash Gujrat, Sankat Haran Singh, A. S. K. Hussain, Prem Prakash Agarwal, Thomas Oomen, N. Thyampanna Shetty, Ramsingh Chauhan, Girija Nandan Sexena, Brij Mohan Bansal, Prahlad Singh, Sumanbhai P. Shah. Sitaram Digambar Wagh, Prabhakar R. Kolgaonkar, Ramji Ramviar Singh, Umrao Singh Bhatnagar, Vasudeo Hari Kulkarni.

Pass Class: Frainy Navroji Vakil, Krishna Swarup Gupta, Anant Gangadhar Vartak, Bansilal Jaiswal(Rajendra Prasad Gupta, Narain Pahilajraj Hingorani, Vishweshwar Prasad Bhatnagar, Madhusudan Lal Thakur, Assudamal Panjabi, Nasirudding Mohiuddin Ankolkar, Vithal Balbhim Kumbhar, Lachman Hotchand Ahuja, Ravindra Das, Charles Leslie Dharmanath, Rajanikanta Jamnadas Desai, Mohan Narain Bhatnagar, Man Mal Airan, Tukaram Atmaram Satam Vishwanath Ganesh Athavle, Janmeja Devdutta, P. R. Gupte.

Refresher Course Exams

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hindi or Hindustani teachers wishing to appear for the refresher course examination directly, without attending a Refresher Course organised by a recognised training institution, have been allowed to do so by the Government of Bombay. However, such teachers should have taught Hindi or Hindustani for one year continuously before the date of the examination and they should be working in a recognised institution. They will also have to produce from the head of the recognised institution, in which they might be working, a certificate to the effect that they have given 15 lessons under proper supervision.

Over and above, they should otherwise be eligible for admission to the Refresher Course in a recognised training institution.

Mathematical Prodigy To Give Demonstralion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of Andhra Gymkhana & Mahasabha, Miss Shakutala Devi, the Mathematical prodigy from Mysore State, will give a demonstration of her skill in Mathematics. ON SUNDAY 16-7-1950 at 6 P.M. in the Ramnarain Ruia College Matunga.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETS

Donde Supports Cause Of Suburban Teachers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The adjourned meeting of July 12 of the Municipal Schools Committee which was held today at the Corporation Hall opened with a broadside from Dr. Divgi with an attack on the press. Dr. Divgi, a Congress Corporator, requested the Chairman to warn the press not to make wrong statements. The Chairman, who let wisdom have the better of him, did nothing of the sort. When Dr. Divgi was quesioned after the meeting, he referred to a particular instance when a local contemporary said about a certain teacher that she had been ransferred to "another" school, instead of saying that she had been sent to a "smaller" school. That was the big difference he said.

The Schools Committee met to accord their approval to he forwarding of the Budget estimates to the Municipal Commisioner of receipts and expenditure for the year 1950-51, in respect of the Schools in the suburban area, and to decide in respect of certain changes in the rates of allowances etc., and designations of the staff in that area.

GALLANT FIGHT

Mr. M. V. Donde who put up a gallant fight for the suburban teachers, but unfortunately lost when it was put to the vote, referred to the budget as being full of irregularities. He said he could not understand why there were different grades. "We are creating four different classes of employees as far as salaries are concerned," he said. "I cannot understand why the Schools Committee should insist on such differential treatment."

The most annoying thing that struck him, he said, was in the matter of allowances. "I take a very serious view of the whole thing," he said. He asked why the Schools Committee should not demand from the Government the money which they had been spending so far in the suburban area. He said they were entitled to Rs. 8.50,000 from the Government, and Government should not be allowed to strike a profiteer's bargain. "We have to be fearless in getting the amount that is due to us," he said.

He took objection to certain proposals made which went against the interests of the suburban area; and as far as allowance was concerned, he said there should be no tinkering with it. It was highly objectionable, too, he said, to make a difference between trained and untrained teachers in such matters. If the posts were open to untrained teachers just because they were needy, it did not mean that they should be paid less than the trained teachers, he said.

He referred to the assurance given by the Governor of Bombay that the Bombay Corporation would not follow any different policy in the suburbs as far as the employees are concerned and that they would not stand to loss he advantages and privileges which they already enjoyed.

Said Mr. Donde, "There should be no difference between your child and the child you have adopted." His amendent that the same grades be given to the teachers in the suburban area was lost to a large majority. He said it was a plan to rush the budget along with 110 other items, and protested against being deprived of "putting our views on record."

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN U. P.

All-India Report

POONA, July 15 (PTI): The following is daily weather summary for Saturday:

The low pressure area over Sind is merging in the seasonal low over Western Pakistan. Rainfall has been widespread in north-east India, Uttar Pradesh, the central parts of the country, Saurashtra and Kutch, Gujarat and along the west coast of the Peninsula. There have also been local showers in Deccan (Desh) and North Hyderabad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread along the west coast and over the region extending from Kutch and Gujarat to the southern districts of Uttar Pradesh. There will be local rain in north-east India, the northern districts of Uttar Pradesh, in the Punjab (India), Deccan (Desh) and Mysore. Scattered showers are likely over the rest of the country outside north Rajasthan and coastal Andhra Desa.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Scattered heavy falls of rain may occur in the south Konkan and south Kanara during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum tempertaures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from July 1, 1950 and departure form normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday.

Abu 73 67 0.6 14.1 0, Ahmedabad 84 76 0.4 11.5 plus 2.2, Ahmednagar 84 71 0.1 2.4 minus 4.7, Allahabad 88 79 0.5 6.3 minus 4.3, Ambala 94 79 0 3.9 minus 4.0, Bangalore 81 68 T 1.8 minus 3.0, Baroda 84 75 1.8 19.9 plus 7.8, Belgaum 79 69 0.1 11.1 minus 4.7, Bhopal 83 73 0.7 7.9 minus 7.5, Bhuj nil, BOMBAY 86 78 0.2 26.1 minus 7.0 Calcutta 90 79 0.1 19.8 plus 1.8 Kanpur— 79 0.5 4.5 minus 2.7, Cochin 80 73 1.5 37.5 minus 3.2, Cuttack 82 76 0.2 9.7 minus 6.2, Darjiling—58 2.8 75.6 plus 35.3, Dehra Dun 87 73 0.6 18.6 minus 2.3, Delhi 94 80 T 7.1 plus 0.1, Hyderabad 85 73 0 6.5 minus 0.6 Indore 82 72 0.7 6.2 minus 5.0, Jaipur 87 77 T 2.3 minus 3.9, Jabalpur 83 — 0.1 10.7 minus 5.3, Kolhapur 76 70 2.2 5.0 — Lucknow 91 80 T 5.3 minus 4.7, Madras 94 84 0 2.9 minus 0.6, Madura 96 76 0 1.3 minus 1.3, Mahabaleshwar nil, Mussooree 64 60 0.1 21.4 plus 2.5, Mysore 79 66 0 2.6 minus 1.3 Nagpur 85 74 0.1 10.9 minus 5.2, Ootacamund nil, Patna — 79 T 14.1 plus 1.3, Patiala 94 80 0 3.2 —, Poona 80 71 1.2 5.9 minus 1.6, Rajkot 78 76 1.5 22.3 plus 12.8, Ranch 84 72 0 24.2 plus 7.9, Shillong — 64 0.1 40.5 plus 14.4, Sholapur 89 74 0 4.2 minus 2.2, Simla 64 59 1.5 24.3 plus 10.6, Surat 84 78 0.5 14.0 minus 3.2, Trichi 89 79 0 1.0 minus 1.2, Trivandrum 84 73 0.1 90.0 minus 8.3, Vizagapatam 86 80 0 10.5 plus 4.3.

Rationing Offices To Remain Closed On Monday

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Rationing Head Office, the Civil Supplies Godowns and the Central Separated Milk Powder Depot at the Cricket Club of India, Churchgate and the Separated Milk Powder Depots and Godowns will remain closed on Monday, 17th July 1950 on account of Ramzan-Id.

All the Ward Rationing Offices will remain closed on Monday, 17th July 1950 which is their weekly holiday.

Tenements Constructed By Housing Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All the tenements constructed by the Bombay Housing Board in accorance with the Housing Programme approved by the Government are classified into two categories—those exclusively reserved for industrial workers and those open to the general public of the low-income group, including industrial workers. While the former are let at such subsidised rents as the Government may fix, the latter are let at full economic rents.

Eligibility for the tenements is limited by the maximum total income of all the earning members of the applicant's family lodging together. The maximum limit of family income in relation to subsidised rents is fixed at Rs. 275 per month and in relation to economic rents Rs. 400 per month.

The term "industrial worker" means any person employed to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in mills or factories, but does not include managerial or supervisory staff. The term "family" means the applicant, his or her spouse, son, daughter, father, mother, grandson, brother and brother's son. The Government may recognise any other relation as included in the family in any individual case or class of cases or generally.

Allotments will be done in accordance with the Allotment Rules prescribed by the Government.

Telegraph Notification

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With immediate effect the rate per word for inward collect telegrams from Canada have been revised as follows:

Ordinary rupees 1-1-6, British Indian and colonial Governments and letter telegrams rupees 09-0 and press one point four annas, states a notification of the Indian posts and Telegraphs Department.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

SUNDAY, July 16.

7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 B T Vyas, G. geets, 8-15 B. R. Devdhar, Cl. music, 11-45 N. M. Dagar, alap and dhamar, 12-15 p.m. For women, 12-50 Amritlal, G. bhajan, 1-10 B. G. Khaladkar, shahnai, 1-40 Concert music, 5-0 B. R. Devdhar, dhanashree, 5-30 B. G. Khaladkar, shahnai, 5-45 B. T. Vyas, G. geet, 6-10 Air artist, G. geet, 6-30 B. G. Khaladkar, shahnai, 6-40 N. M. Dagar, alap and dhamar, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Air quarter, 7-30 S. K. Abhyankar, kh. puria dhana shree, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 P. Mudaliar, gottuvadyam, 8-45 B. T. Vyas, G. geets, 9-15 Lalita Venkatram, K. music, 9-45 D Amel, Radio orch., 10-0 Studio Concert.

VARIATIONS—7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee 8-0 B. G. Khaladkar, shahnai, 8-45 A. P. Varerkar, compositions of Mudgulkar and R. Badhe, 11-0 Film music, 12-15 p.m. M. musical feature, 1-0 A. Patkar, bhavgeet, 1-30 A. P. Varerkar, M. pad. 1-50 A. Patkar, M. songs, 2-10 M. P. Wagh, sarang, 5-30 For children, 6-0 A. P. Varerkar, bhavgeet, 6-20 Prog. for villagers, M. 6-50 in Kannada, 8-15 P. M. Wagh, M. pad, 8-30 H. talk on Prantiya Vikas, 8-45 Letters' replies, H, 9-0 Nari S., bhajan geet, 9-30 Radio trailor, M. 10-0 M. P. Wagh, bihag, 10-20 B. R. Devdhar, kh., sawani.

All India Radio, Bombay, will relay a programme on "St Thomas" on July 16, at 8-30 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Produced by Dr. Narayana Menon, the programme will be in commemoration of the 1900th anniversary of St Thomas's arrival in India. Indian Music items previously scheduled at 8-30 p.m. on Bombay—A will be cancelled.

BARODA.

7-30 a.m. Mandira, 7-45 Week's prog. 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 Sumati Mutatkar, 9-0 G. K. Govande, violin, 9-15 B. Desai, geet, 5-30 p.m. G. K. Govande, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 Sumati Mutatkat, ashtapadi in bahar, 6-25 Interiude, 6-30 For rural listeners 7-0 Naivaidya, 7-15 G. talk, 7-30 G. K. Govande, violin, 7-45 B. Desai, 8-0 Month's song, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 B. Munshi, Listeners' requests, 9-30 As in Bombay.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. M. K. D. Farridi, prabhat's rag, 7-50 B. Shah, geets, 8-15 Vedana, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 B. Shah, songs, 6-30 Musical quiz, 6-45 M. K. D. Farridi, alap, gat, 7-15 As in Baroda, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 M. K. D. Farridi. Veena par gara, 8-30 As in Delhi, 9-30 As in Bombay.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—6-0 a.m. "Me, the composer and you," 6-30 Big Ben, Ring up the curtain, 7-45 World of movement, ed. by Prof Olippant 8-15 Br. orch. music, 8-30 Lord Lindsay on "Idea of a University", 10-10 Listeners' choice, 12-0 p.m. Sports review, 1-0 'Anything to declare', 1-30 Listeners' choice, 2-0 Rose Pratt, piano, 4-45 Gramo records, 6-0 "From the Children's hour", 6-45 "My kind of music", 7-45 Concerto, 8-45 Geo. Mitchell Ghee Club, 9-15 "Story of the Christian Church", 9-45 J. Pertwee in "Puffney P.O.".

EASTERN SERIVE—7-30 p.m. Radio roundabout, 8-5 Mashriq ki kahani Maghrib ki zubani, 8-20 Replies to listeners' letters, 8-30 For children.

Round-The-World Travellers In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two former British Army Captains —John Cocks and Peter Blake—who are on a 50,000 mile round-the-world sight-seeing trip in a jeep, arrived in Bombay this afternoon from New Delhi.

They set out on their long trip from London on December 5, last year and visited France, Spain and Gibraltar, sailed across the Straits, motored along the 3,000-mile desert highway in North Africa where they had fought in the last war, and continued the journey through Middle East and Pakistan.

The ex-army men told the Press Trust of India that they were motoring at the rate o 200 miles a day, taking rest for a few hours in the night.

B.P.C.C. Officials' Election

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Election of office-bearers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and also to the A.I.C.C. from greater Bombay, will take place on July 18, and not on July 23 as stated earlier.

DEVINDER MOHAN WINS SINGLES FINAL EASILY

Mrs. Sunder Patwardhan Claims W. I. A. A. Badminton Title

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The huge crowd that had turned up fully expecting to witness a Marathon struggle between India's Badminton Champion, Devinder Mohan and the much improved Henry Ferreira, returned home disappointed as they were witness to a one-sided affair as the latter was still feeling the strain of recent illness and was unable to give off his best in the Final of the Men's Singles of the WIAA Club Badminton Tournament this evening.

The Women's Singles Final between Mrs. Nobina G. Lewis and Mrs. Sunder G. Patwardhan was also a tame affair, though it was an upset, for Mrs. Sunder Patwardhan beat very easily Mrs. Nobina Lewis, who was seeded No. 1, in two straight sets.

In the Men's Singles Final Devinde was at his best. He smashed with such a vigour and force that they were invariably aces. The winners machine like precision in placing some fine drops from any angle brought him several uncontested points.

To do justice to the loser, it must be said that Henry Ferreira was playing with slight temperature and hence it was not possible for him to give the crowd what was wanted of him.

The Women's Doubles semi-final between Mrs. P. P. Nariman and Miss Vasumati M. Oak and Miss Betty Farias and Miss Tehmi H. Vakeel was an interesting one. For the losers Mrs. Nariman and Miss Vasumate Oak could not combine properly and they were beaten though they took 8 and 11 points in the respective games of the match.

The other semi-final was also a one-sided encounter, for Mrs. Nobina Lewis and Mrs. Sunder Patwardhan were too good for Mrs. Shireen Lall and Mrs. G. Nasikwala whom they beat in two straight games at 15-3, 15-0.

The following were the complete results of the matches played today.

Women's Singles—Final

Mrs. Sunder G. Patwardhan beat Mrs. Nobina G. Lewis 11-3, 11-1.

Women's Doubles—Semi-finals

Miss Betty Farias and Miss Tehmi H. Vakeel beat Mrs. P. P. Nariman and Miss Vasumati M. Oak 15-8, 15-11; Mrs. Nobina G. Lewis and Mrs. Sunder G. Patwardhan beat Mrs. Sherrin Lall and Mrs. G. Nasikwala 15-3; 15-0.

Men's Singles—Final

Devinder Mohan beat Henry Perreira 15-3, 15-4.

Today's Final

6-0 P.M. Madhu S Patil and Miss Sumitra K. Nigudkar Vs. Henry Ferreira and Miss Betty Farias, followed by Mrs. Sunder G. Patwardhan and Mrs. Nobina G. Lewis Vs. Miss Betty Farias and Miss Tehmi. H. Vakeel, followed by Dattu G. Mugwe and Bala V. Ullal Vs George L. Lewis and Devinder Mohan.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage ....

5-30 p.m. ICL vs St Francis Goans (Hinricks Shield Final replay).
St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Matunga Athletic vs GIP Rly "B"

4-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs Indian Navy "B".

5-30 p.m. I.N Dockyard vs India Culture "B" (Harwood League Division II)

Oval

4-0 p.m. Vidyadaini vs Vande Mataram.

5-0 p.m. Young India vs Satya Vijaya.

6-0 p.m. National vs Kanara Bros (Karnatak League).

GIP Railway Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. Wimco S.C. vs Blue Wizards.

5-30 p.m. Young Comrades vs Asbestos Cement.

BADMINTON

WIAA Club House

6 p.m. Final of Mixed Doubles, Women's Doubles and Men's Doubles of Open Tournament.

CRICKET

10-30 a.m Kanga Cricket League matches

WATER POLO

Victoria Baths, Back Bay

9-30 a.m. Golwala Water Polo League.

MOHUN BAGAN DRAW WITH EAST BENGAL

Charity Match Brings In Rs. 34,000/-

CALCUTTA, July 15.

A huge Saturday crowd stood in rain to see Mohun Bagan hold East Bengal to a two-two draw in the return match of the Senior Division Football League this evening. The match was played in aid of local charities and gate money amounted to rupees thirty four thousand.

Football fans gathered near the gates since late last night to watch the key match of the season. The gates were opened at midday and had to b closed shortly afterwards.

Mohun Bagan deserved a victory on the run of the play and would have perhaps succeeded had not Guha Thakurta, their inside right, been removed from the ground with an injured right shin bone. East Bengals attacks were often concerted but their backs failed for a major part of the game.

East Bengal were the first to score in the tenth minute of the initial half through Saleh, right left out.

Mohun Bagan went about for an equaliser and succeeded in the fifteenth minute when Guha Thakurta scored a goal.

After the break both the teams attack in turn and in the ninth minute East Bengal went on their strides, Saleh scoring again. Three minutes later Mohan Bagan again equalised through Sattar, inside left.

MOHUN BAGAN: C. Banerji, D. Pal and S. Manna, R. Sen, Ao and A. Ghosh, S. Gargory, R. Guha Thakurta, B. Kumar, Sattar and A. Das Gupta.

EAST BENGAL: M. Ghatak, B. Bose and R. Majumdar, D. Chanda, Kaiser and S. Roy, Venkatesh, Gokul, Dhanraj, Ahmed Khan and Saleh.

Referee: Alok Roy.

Tear Gas Used Against Rowdy Crowd

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Police discharged three teargas shells to disperse rowdy crowds that assembled near Mohun Bagan enclosure after the football match between Mohun Bagan and East Bengal at the C. F. C. ground which ended in a draw of two goals each this evening.

The Police arrested 26 persons for disorderly conduct.

REFEREE FAILS TO TURN UP

Karnatak Football League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three matches were scheduled to be played this evening in the Karnatak Football League at the Oval this evening, but the first game of the day between Shree Krishna and Hind Bros. F.C. was postponed due to the absence of the referee, who failed to turn up.

Sheshappa enabled Nogaveera S.C. to win against Hind Bros. Club by three goals to nil thus performing the hat-trick.

Then Karnatak Sports Club and Uchil United were concerned in a goalless draw thus sharing points.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Khandoba Avenge A Defeat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata "A" and General Motors were concerned in a draw in the First division of the Indian Football League at St. Xavier's College Ground, both sides sharing four goals.

General Motors who held the advantage failed to clinch the issue and had they held on to their 2-1 lead up to the interval, they would have been lucky winners. Domnic and Sawant scored for the motormen, while V. Dias and G. D'Souza scored for Tatas.

Playing in the same Tournament on their home ground St. Xaviers College "A" were beaten by Khandoba Vijay by the odd goal in three. The winners avenged their recent defeat at the hands of the Collegians in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League.

The teams shared two goals at half time Ganesh scoring for Khandoba Vijay, while Ayres D'Souza scored for the Collegians, but the all important goal was registered by Ganesh in the second half of play.

Reserve Bank Sports Club trounced Hill XI in the Second Division of the Indian League by 7 goals to nil Sanjiva scored three, Thomas, D'Mello, Verghese and Raman one each.

I.C.L. LUCKILY AVERT DEFEAT IN FINAL

St. Francis Goans Cause A Surprise In Hinrichs Shield

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THOUSANDS of soccer fans witnessed St. Francis Goans make Harwood League leaders, the India Culture League fight every inch to neutralise the 1—0 lead the Goans had obtained late in the first half, in the Hinrichs Football Shield final at the Cooperage this evening. The two teams will meet in the replay tomorrow.

St. Francis Goans kept the India Culture League on tenterhooks, and five minutes before the end, it looked as if St. Francis Goans had won the day, but Peter compensated his side for being a libility to them by scoring the equaliser.

The Goans had the game as they wanted it in the first half, the way the I.C.L. played in this half, would have made a newcomer to the Cooperage think they were a bunch of novices. The Goans on the other hand played well and D'Costa as left half and Walter D'Souza as left-back kept their forwards fell-fed. But Woodcock was unbeatable. Time and again he broke up many a promising Goan move by clearing first. The goal the Goans scored, was the outcome of no fault of his Indeed, at a time when his colleagues seemed badly shaken he stood his side in good stead, and saved the day for them.

In the first half, as I have said before, the Goans had matters their own way. Early in this period Ribeiro missed a capital chance when he ran ahead and let a beautiful pass from the left pass behind his back. A little later Woodcock who gives always of his best foiled Ribeiro in the nick of time.

But Govind let him down badly Sylvester, the Goan inside left shot towards goal from about thirty yards Govind who ran ahead to intercept it before it reached Ribeiro, a little inside the box, but slipped and fell in the attempt, Ribeiro wasted no time in getting the ball past helpless Bhoja.

This was towards the close of half-time and St. Francis Goans crossed over with that one goal lead. I. C. L. had paid the penalty for fielding an injured player in left wing Peter with Roy playing in a rather shaky fashion as outside, right, and Peter more a liability to his side than asset, the Culture League's attack consisted only of three men, Lalloo, Thomas and Parab. The first named disappointed all his fans by being completely off colour.

I. C. L. who had played Peter at right extreme for the greater part of the first half, now returned him to his original position as outside left and Lalloo and Parab interchanged position but the changes did not in any way affect the resolute Goan defence in which Walter D'Souza was prominent.

The second half was all I.C.L.'s carring a few dangerous Goan moves. But the Goan defence was equal to the task for twenty minutes. That the India Culture League's play in the second half deserved the equaliser no one can deny, but the fact remains that for twenty minutes they tried in vain to break the Goan wall.

But luck seemed to be with I.C.L. for a beautiful corner kick by Parab was converted by Peter in the twentieth minute, thus bringing the teams level. From now on I.C.L. played an inspired game but Dame Fortune was not inclined to favour them with an outright win. They have lived to fight another day; and they do well to correct their mistake and drop Peter—not because he is unequal to the task but because he is injured and bring in Salvi.

The teams were:—

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE Bhoja; Mukherjee, Woodcock; Narayan, Baban, Govind; Peter, Parab, Laloo, Thomas, Roy;

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; J. Rodrigues, W. D'Souza, A. D'sa, D. Britto, S. D'Costa, F. Ribeiro, John, E. Rodrigues, Silvester, A. Fernandes.

Referee: C. S. A. Swami.

BANGALORE BLUES IN SEMIFINAL

Rangavilas Cup Football Tournament

BANGALORE, July 15 (PTI).

Bangalore Blues today beat Trichy Youngsters from Tiruchirapally by four goals to two in the quarter-finals of the Puttiah Memorial Football Tournament for Rangavilas Cup here.

The Blues lead 2-0 at the breather. The visitors, the only outside team to take part in this tournament, played without much understanding especially in the first half. They improved only in the second half to score two quick goals.

The Blues combined better and scored twice within ten minutes of the kick off through inside right Arokyaraj and centre-forward Nari.

Immediately after changing ends Anwar scored for the visitors but Ramaiah took the home team still further ahead soon after ten minutes from the close. The visitors' centre-forward Kittu reduced the margin with a header off a melee (3/2).

The visitors improved considerably now, but it was Pushparaj of the Blues who scored five minutes from the close (4/2).

MULLEY RIDES THREE WINNERS

Good Day For Punters At Secunderabad

HYDERABAD, July 15.

The following are the results of the fourth day's Secunderabad races run today:—

The Damascus Plate—5 Furlongs

MAHA (S. Raghunadhan) 7-13 Mull Singh 1. MANDUB AL GHARB (Mr. Ahmed Abbas) 7-4, Ahmed Khan 2. DAHMAN AHMAD (T. Sambandam) 9-7 B. McQuade 3. HEAD WORKER (C. Tharani Singh) 8-8, S. Chavan 4.

Not run: Rabie al Khair.

Won by: 1/2 l, Sh-hd. and hd. Time' 1 minute 9 secs.

Tote paid:—Rs. 30 for Win. Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 14-8 for Places.

Winner trained by Ismail Khan. (Favourite: Dhaman Ahmed).

The Mukarram Jah Cup—1-1/4 Miles.

MOSAKI PASHA (Mr. M. Ali Asker) 9-4 A. G. Mulley 1. MOUNTAIN ASH (Mr. T. Ranganadha Mehta) 9-4, Ahmed Khan 2. TASHRIN AL KHAIR (Mrs. W. G. Thomson) 8-8 A. G. Thomson 3. BURHAN II (Mrs. W. G. Thomson) 8-5 B. Khalil 4.

All ran.

Won by: 1 l, short head, 3 ls. Time: Two minutes 28-1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 15-8 for Win and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Winner trained by owner Mr. M. Ali Asker. (Favourite Tashrin al Khair).

The Derby Plate—one mile 1 1/2 Furlongs.

BIG IDEA (Mr. T. K. B. S. Okeyar) 7-7, Ahmed Khan 1. TRIUMPH (Lieut-Col. and Mrs. N. D. Gandhy) 7-4, Mohamedali 2. THE JUDGE (Mr. Akbar Khan) 7-8, Mull Singh 3. CHOCOLATE BABY (Rao Saheb D. K. Parker) 9-10, S. Chavan 4.

Not Run: Ganga Singh, Royal Boy.

Won by 1 l, 2½ ls. 2 ls. Time: Two minutes 63/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 26 for Win. Rs. 11-8 Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

Winner trained by Baba Khan. (Favourite Chocolate Baby).

The R.C.T.C. Cup (Div. II)—six Furlongs.

STAR OF IRAN (Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed) 8-3, A. G. Mulley 1. MAYFAIR LADY (Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Tadani) 8-11, McGaffin (Jr.) 2. JUST IT (Mr. A. Gujadhur) 9-4, W. C. Tyrell 3. QUEENIE (Mr. Ahmed Abbas) 7-13, G. S. Medhe 4.

All ran.

Won by: 2 ls, 2 1/2 ls and 2 ls. Time one minute 18 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 24 for Win. Rs. 13-8 Rs. 14 and Rs. 50-8 for Places.

Winner trained by Sadiq. (Favourite Star of Iran).

The R.C.T.C. Cup (Div. I)—six Furlongs.

PATAKHA (Rao Saheb D. K. Parker) 8-5, S. Chavan 1. ALMA (Messrs S. Malkonda Reddy (Senior) and S. M. K. Reddy (Junior) 8-9, A. G. Mulley 2. WEDDING DAY (Mr. Jaldinswa) 8-4, B. McQuade 3. BLACK AND WHITE (Zamindar of Chikkavaram) 8-11, A. G. Thompson 4.

Note run: King's Parade, Widad.

Won by: 1 1/2 ls., hd. and 1 3/4 ls. Time: one minute 16 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 18 for Win. Rs. 8-8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7-8 for Places.

Winner trained by Ismail Khan. (Favourite Alma).

The R.C.T.C. Cup (Div. III)—six Furlongs.

RUBAYAT (Mr G. A. Haji) 8-2, B. Khalil 1. DAUNTLESS (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 8-2 B. McQuade 2. BLUE FLAME (M/s. K. P. Sarathy and S. V. R. R. G. Narsimharao) 8-6, A. G. Thompson 3. MERRY GO ROUND (Mr. James Mann) 8-7, W. C. Tyrell 4.

Not run: Harlem Day, Little Prince Sweet Bee.

Won by: 3/4 l. 3/4 l., and 1 3/4 ls. Time: one minute 18 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 23-8 for Win. Rs. 7, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 for Places.

Winner trained by (owner) G A. Haji (Favourite Dauntless).

The Bangalore Plate—six Furlongs

AEREX (Mr. H. A. Poonawalla) 8-5 A. G. Mulley 1. BELLE SYME (S D Apoo) 8-11, B. McQuade 2. MY CHANCE (G. A. Jasdenwalla) 9-1, Ahmed Khan 3. WIN AGAIN (Maroof Parh) 8-13, A. G. Thompson 4.

Not run: Davi Daval. Al Kajora, Traitor

Won by: 1 3/4 ls, 3/4 ls. and 2 1/2 ls. Time: one minute, 18 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 16 for Win. Rs. 5-8, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 5-8 for Places.

Winner trained by Johnson. (Favourite Aerex).

Treble event remained unsolved and the pool of Rs 3,180 was carried over to the next day's races.

WEST INDIES LOSE FOUR WKTS. CHEAPLY BUT RECOVER

Rain Curtails Play Against Derby

CHESTERFIELD, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): A fifth wicket stand of 157 by Walcott and Christiani enabled the West Indies to put on 201 for six in their first innings against Derbyshire here today after their first four wickets had tumbled for twentythree runs.

In a fine spell of bowling on the sporting pitch cliff Gladwin took three of the first four West Indies wickets with his fast medium deliveries, and at the fall of the fourth wicket he had the splendid figures of seven overs, five maidens, three runs, three wickets. At the end of the day his figures were three for thirtysix.

Then Walcott and Christiani came together to save the situation. They started cautiously after the shocks their side had suffered, but soon began to move the score along well. Together they took the score to 180 before Christiani was stumped for seventyeight. Walcott continued to ondrive powerfully and wa s eightythree not out at the close.

Rain interrupted play after lunch, making the wicket slower, and a further downpour brought the close half an hour early.

WEST INDIES— Stollmeyer, Rae, Marshall, Trestrial, Walcott, Christiani, Goddard, Williams, Jones, Johnson and Valentine.

DERBYSHIRE: C. Elliott: J. Kelly, A. Revill, L. Johnson, P. Vaulkhard, A Rhodes, G. Dawkes, C. Gladwin, D Morgan, P. Richardson and L. Jackson.

West Indies chose to bat on a pitch that had dried after overnight rain, and in the first three-quarters of an hour they lost four wickets for 23. Walcott and Christiani pulled the side round with a stand which realised 86 in just over an hour by lunch.

With the score at seventeen Rae played back to Gladwin and was bowled off the inside edge of the bat. At 21, a ball from Jackson found the edge of Stollmeyer's bat and Gladwin held a gully catch. One run later Elliott at first slip dived sideways and held Trestrail, and with the score 23 Marshall was bowled.

Walcott and Christiani began to catch up on the clock after their cautious start, and at lunch the score was 109 for four.

Gladwin's opening spell had given him figures of ten overs six maidens, six runs and three wickets.

Rain stopped play with the West Indies score at 116 for 4.

No more play was possible before the tea interval, which was brought forward three-quarters of an hour.

Walcott and Christiani scored comfortably and their stand had added 157 when Christiani was stumed off Rhodes.

Walcott continued to ondrive powerfully but at 189, with nine runs added, Goddard was beaten by Richardson's offspin and sent back for one run.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

Stollmeyer c. Gladwin b. Jackson	15
Rae b. Gladwin	4
Marshall b. Gladwin	3
Trastrail c. Elliott b. Gladwin	1
Walcott battinn	83
Christiani st. Dawkes b. Rhodes	78
Goddard b. Richardson	1
Walcott batting	83
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wkts.)	201

Fall of wickets: 1 for 17; 2 for 21; 3 for 22; 4 for 33; 5 for 180; 6 for 189.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Gladwin 20/8/36/3; Jackson 18/1/51/1; Morgan 4/0/17/0; Rhodes 14/5/34/1; Richarson 16/1/54/1.

EUROPEAN ZONE OF DAVIS CUP

COPENHAGEN, July 15. (PTI-Reuter): Italy kept their chance alive in the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition by winning the doubles match against Denmark here today in their European Zone semifinal.

Two matches down after losing the first two singles yesterday, the Italian Pair, Giovanni Cucelli and Marcello Del Bello, beat Kurt Nielsen and Torsen Ulrich 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 in the doubles today.

Denmark, now leading 2-1, need only to win one of the two remaining singles tomorrow to qualify to meet Sweden in the final of the European Zone.

British Isles Team Impresses

HAMILTON (New Zealand) July 15

A remarkable exhibition of rugby football, considering the state of the ground, was given by the British Isles touring team today when they beat a combined Waikato-King Country-Themes Valley fifteen at Hamilton 30 points to nil.

They had their greatest share of the play since the tour opened, getting the advantage in line-outs by 35-16 and the scrums 29-7.

BRITISH RECORD SMASHED

18 Years Old Performance Bettered By Walker

LONDON, July 15. (PTI-Reuter).

Roland Hardy of Derbyshire smashed the British allcamers' record today in winning the Seven Miles Walk in the English Amateur Athletic Association Championships at the White City here.

His time of 50 minutes 11.6 seconds beat that previous record of 50 minutes 19.2 seconds established by the Swede Mikaelsson 13 years ago and at the same time broke the British national and English native records which had stood for 18 years.

Emanuel McDonald Bailey, the Trinidad flyer completed the sprint double for the second year in succession.

He took the 100 yards in 9.9 seconds and carried off the furlong in 21 decimal 8 seconds.

Victory For British Rugby League Team

SYDNEY July 15 (PTI-Reuter):

The British Rugby League touring team today defeated New South Wales by 10 points to zero.

DROBNY WINS SINGLES

Midland Countries Tennis Tourney

BIRMINGHAM, July 15. (PTI-Reuter): Jaroslav Drobny, self-exiled, Czech star, today won the men's singles championship in the Midland Countries lawn tennis tournament here by beating K. H. Ip, of Malaya 6-2, 6-2 in the final.

Playing on a damp court Drobny, after losing the first and third games of the opening set, settled down and outplayed Ip with strong driving and accurate drop shots.

Though he lost the second and fifth games in the second set, Drobny always appeared to be master.

County Cricket Results

LONDON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): The following are the county cricket close of play scores:

At Leeds: Yorkshire vs Middlesex

Middlesex 179 for 2 (Robertson 62, Dowes not out 78,), no further play after tea owing to rain.

At Bristol, Gloucestershire vs Sussex

No play today owing to rain.

At Manchester: Essex vs. Lancashire

Essex 87 (Tattersall 6 for 37, Hilton 3 for 21). Lancashire 57 for no wicket. No further play after tea owing to rain.

At Kiderminster Worcestershire versus Glamorgan:

Glamorgan 147 for one (Parkhouse not out 82) no play after the interval owing to rain.

At Blackheath, Kent vs Surrey:

Kent 189 (Parker 4 for 32). Surrey 31 for 6 wickets.

At Liecester, Liecestershire vs Nottinghamshire:

Liecestershire 212 for 4 (Watson 83) stumps were rawn early owing to rain.

At Northamopon: Northamptonshire vs Warwickshire:

Warwickshire 143 for 3 (Gardner not out 74) rain curtailed the play.

At Lords: Eton-Harrow Public Schools match was drawn.

Eton 237 and 147 (Feather 3 for 24) Harrow 282 for 7 declared. Wilenkin 53 Foster 77, Falcon not out 35) and 34 for five.

(Montague 2 for five).

KEEN DOUBLES MATCHES IN BYCULLA TABLE TENNIS

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla And Miss Enid Bocarro Monopolise Women's Events

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Most of the matches played this evening in the Byculla Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament were well contested, except for those in which the women players were concerned. Thrilling finishes and keen rivalry was witnessed in the quarter-finals of the men's doubles.

Mrs. Gool Nasikwala and Miss Enid Bocarro, who have monopolised the women's section of this popular indoor game, emerged victorious in the singles, where the two meet in the final tomorrow. With the two of them playing together in the doubles, there is very little chance of any pair ousting them from their top position.

Miss Bocarro, although she won the penultimate round in three straight games, was extended to a small extent by Miss Ruby Starawalla, while Mrs. Nasikwala had no difficulty in eliminating Mrs. Mani Bharucha.

All the four men's doubles quarter-final matches went to the full length, and provided the evening's best fare.

The women's doubles final will be fought by the holders Miss Enid Bocarro and Mrs. Gool Nasikwala and Miss Jaya Walawalkar and Mrs. Suhasini Joshi. The latter combination had to surrender one game to Miss Indu Desai and Mrs. Mani Bharucha.

Owing to the failure of electric lights, the mixed doubles matches were postponed to Monday, when the tournament will be continued.

There will be no play tomorrow (Sunday) and the tournament will be esumed on Monday.

The following were the complete results of the matches played this evening:—

MEN'S DOUBLES QUARTER-FINALS

N B Mistry and V M Nadkarni beat D Sampat and D Somayya 21-10, 22-20, 14-21, 22-20; J S Patkar and B A Lalljee beat P Kumar and S K Thackersey 21-9 21-16 21-23, 19-21, 21-19; O Dyer and R Khatau beat S V Gaokar and Y S Vyas 13-21, 21-19, 21-17, 19-21, 21-19; D H Kapadia and S N Motivala beat V V Prabhu and S L Shroff 21-13 21-6 19-21 21-11.

WOMEN'S SINGLES-SEMIFINALS

Miss E. Bocarro beat Miss R Satarawala 21-18, 21-14, 21-19; Mrs. G Nasikwala beat Mrs M Bharucha 21-16, 21-12, 21-15.

WOMEN'S DOUBLE-SEMIFINALS

Miss E Bocarro and Mrs G Nasikwala beat Miss D C Mistry and Miss D Munshi 21-14 21-15 21-14; Miss Jaya Walwalkar and Mrs. S Joshi beat Mrs M Bharucha and Miss Indu Desai 21-17, 21-19, 13-21, 21-14

JUNIORS SINGLES—2ND ROUND

P S Powar w.o. J V Shah; A B Dalpade beat H J Chainani 21-11, 21-9; M L Lulla beat R C Kapadia 21-4, 21-14; I N Pardiwala beat S L Bajaj 21-13, 18-21, 21-17; R M Bhandare beat P K Patel 21-16, 21-23 21-16; K S Ganesh beat M Malhotra 21-9, 21-14; A S Vakeel beat A R Amin 21-18, 14-21, 22-20; S K Thackersey beat J S Mehta 21-8 21-8

FIXTURES OR MONDAY

3 P.M. Juniors' Singles Semifnals. 3-45 P.M. Women's Singles Final: 4-15 P.M. Men's Singles Semifinals: 5 P.M. Ladies Doubles Final; 5-30 P.M. Mixed Doubles Quarter and Semifinals; 6-30 P.M. Men's Doubles Semifinals.

MAC ARTHUR IN KOREA

General Douglas McArthur being received at the U.S. Army Headquarters in Korea by Brig. Gen. John H. Church of U.S. Army.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE RUSHED TO ATTLEE

Reply To British Reaction To Move On Korea

KRISHNA MENON HOLDS HIMSELF IN READINESS FOR SUMMONS FROM CHEQUERS

LONDON, July 15

A message from India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, on Korea was rushed forty miles to Mr. Attlee by special despatch rider, cables the PTI special correspondent.

(It was announced on Thursday that Pandit Nehru had made personal approaches to Marshal Stalin and the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, on the Korea conflict).

Today's message, latest development in continuing top level contacts on Korea between the British and Indian premiers, was despatched from India House, London, to chequers, Buckinghamshire, Mr. Attlee's official country residence, where he is entertaining the Australian Prime Minister, Robert G. Menzies, over the week-end.

REPLY TO ATTLEE

Official Indian quarters in London were silent on the subject, but the message was understood to be a reply to a communication sent by Mr. Attlee to Pandit Nehru, giving him the British Government's reaction to his approaches to Russia and the United States.

Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, was believed to be holding himself in readiness in case Mr. Attlee wished to consult him during the week-end.

LONDON: Mr. Kenneth Younger, British Minister of State, and Mr. Lewis Douglas, United States Ambassador in London, were today discussing Korea and the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru's move to end the conflict.

Mr. Younger, accompanied by Sir William Strang, permanent head of the Foreign Office, and Mr. E. Dening Chief of its Far Eastern Department were meeting Mr. Douglas at lunch.

Discussion was expected to revolve round Premier Nehru's approach to Moscow and Washington, coupled with the interviews which Sir David Kelly, British Ambassador in Moscow had with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko.

NO TROOPS FROM EGYPT

CAIRO: The Egyptian War Minis-

(Continued on page 18)

Nehru In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, July 15 (UPI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, arrived here at 5-25 p.m. this afternoon from Delhi. Pandit Nehru was accompanied by his personal staff and Miss Mirdula Sarabhai.

Pandit Nehru was received at the aerodrome among others by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Chief Minister U.P.

The citizens of Allahabad will be at home at Pandit Nehru tomorrow at the Senate Hall.

The Prime Minister will leave for Banaras on July 17 to inaugurate the academic session of the Banaras University.

During his two-day stay here the Prime Minister will not have any public engagement. He may, however, meet the local Congress workers informally.

Pandit Nehru may take advantage of the presence of the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Uttar Pradesh at Allahabad to discuss with them the U.P. Congress politics vis-a-vis the formation of the People's Congress by the "Rebel Group".

Refusal To Join Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, July 15: Neelkanth Dravid, former President of the Indore Legislative Assembly, and Jadav Chand Jain have expressed their inability to join the Rajasthan Cabinet, it is reliably learnt.

SAIGON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Military Mission speeding plans to aid Communist-threatened countries in South-East Asia arrived here today from Manila.

TERMS TO LOCALISE KOREAN WAR

'Hands Off Formosa' Call To America

NEHRU'S MOVE TO FEATURE IN COMMONS QUESTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 15.

It is felt that fighting in Korea may be localised, if the air about Formosa is cleared.

The American State Department is being urged to issue a statement that America will neither seize Formosa nor hand it over to Chiang Kai-Shek. The future of Formosa could then be decided pacifically with the help of India.

It is widely conceded that the Chinese seat in the Security Council should be occupied by the representative of Peking, but there is a strong disinclination to link it with the Korean settlement.

Pt. Nehru's move is the subject of discussion everywhere. Questions on the Nehru note may be asked in the House of Commons next week.

Americans are anxious to retain the confidence of Indians and other Asians in their objectives, but are not likely to agree to peace move until the North Korean forces withdraw to the 38th parallel.

Yuvaraja's Blood Appeases Raging Waters

RAJKOT, July 15 (PTI): The water level of the river Aji, flowing near Rajkot, which had risen to one foot below the bridge, fell by six feet, on Thursday.

This followed a time-honoured ceremony of offering a few drops of blood from the little finger of the Yuvaraja of Rajkot, along with an auspicious garment and a cocoanut, to the rising river.

Twenty-five years ago the grandfather of the Yuvaraja performed a similar ceremony to check the rising water level of the river.

BIG MUNITIONS FIND IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Malaya Security forces in a raid on a terrorist camp in Pahang last night found 30,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 33 mines and a quantity of grenades and detonators, it was officially announced here today.

Three members of the patrol were wounded in a clash with terrorists, who fled into the jungle.

Two terrorists were killed by an army patrol in Johore today.

DANGER OF FAMINE HANGS OVER GUJERAT

Rains Wash Off Seeds From Fields

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 15: The danger of famine is hovering over Gujerat due to continuous rains during the last ten days.

Seeds sown in fields, worth lacs of rupees, have been washed away. The worst affected crop is of bajari. Almost all rivers are in spate. Fields are flooded and there is no hope of fresh cultivation so long as rain continues.

Bus services in the interior parts are still at a stand-still.

According to reports received from different districts of Gujerat there are bright chances of paddy crop, while chances of tobacco and cotton crop are considered hopeless. Farmers expect help from the Government in the form of seeds for fresh sowing.

REPAIRED

AHMEDABAD, July 15 (PTI): Breaches between Rohat and Luni junction stations of BB and CI Railway have been repaired and through communication restored, according to a press note issued by the traffic manager.

LOANS FOR SEEDS

RAJKOT: (PTI): The Saurashtra Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for relief and loans for seeds, agricultural implements and construction of houses.

This is in addition to a sum of rupees five lakhs already sanctioned by the Government for the purpose.

Heaviest In 25 Years

RAJKOT, July 15 (UPI): Shri U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister and Shri Rashiklal Parekh, Home Minister of Saurashtra accompanied by Shri B. P. Patel, Chief Secretary have proceeded on a tour of the areas throughout the State affected by the heavy rainfall and consequent flood.

INDONESIANS LAND IN BURU

DJAKARTA, July 15. (PTI-Reuter): Radio Ambon, transmitter of the self-styled South Moluccas Republic, broadcast today that Indonesian Republican troops landed last night on the island of Buru.

The broadcast said fighting took place between "defenders of the South Moluccas Republic" and Indonesian troops near the town of Namlea with casualties on both sides.

The South Moluccas Republic proclaimed in April this year by the rebel army troops covers the islands of Ambon, Buru, Ceram, Haruku and Saparua in the Banda Sea.

During recent weeks several ships have been reported leaving Macassar, Saurabaya and Djakarta harbours in Indonesia laden with troops heading for the Moluccas.

Three corvettes of the Indonesian Navy recently taken over from the Dutch also left Djakarta harbour yesterday for the South Moluccas.

Rain Gives No Respite To Saurashtra

RAJKOT, July 15 (PTI): Rain continued to fall in many parts of Saurashtra today, fourth day running bringing the total here to 22.29 inches.

The sky is still overcast.

Many rivers here are in spate and the 200,000,000 gallon Wellingdon Dam is overflowing.

Railway communications have been disrupted at various places in the State.

Jodia-Hadmatia line has been washed away, reports said, and through traffic on Amell-Dhari line has been dislocated.

The Jetalsar-Porbandar line has breached at two places.

Parallel Congress In PEPSU

NEW DELHI, July 15. (PTI): A parallel Congress committee will shortly be formed in the Patialla and West Punjab States Union, Giani Zail Singh, leader of one of the two groups in the PEPSU Congress Committee, announced here today.

The decision to form a parallel body, he said, was taken at a meeting of the members of this group held in Delhi today.

Explaining the reasons for forming a parallel Congress in PEPSU, Giani Zail Singh, who is a member of the AICC and a former minister of PEPSU Government in a statement said the Congress President, Dr. Sitaramayya, "suppressed our grievances and patted the other party led by Mr. Brishbhan".

"Consequently most legitimate demands have been declined by openly flouting the constitution and the rules and regulations framed by the AICC from time to time", he added.

Stop Press

U.S. NOT TO ENTER WAR

WASHINGTON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): High Administration officials said today that President Truman would send Congress a special message for funds through a partial mobilisation programme, adequate to meet crisis and the broader Emergency. It will not put the country on a full war footing.

ECUADOR REVOLT QUELLED

QUITO, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): The President of Ecuador tonight claimed that his troops had quelled a revolt which broke out at Guayaquil.

NO BAIL TO SPECULATORS

CALCUTTA, July 15 (UPI): Fifteen dealers in spices, etc., arrested under West Bengal Security Act, on charges of profiteering have been refused bail and remanded to jail custody by presidency magistrate today.

FAZILKA (Punjab): A Magistrate has sentenced Nihal Singh to three years' R. I. for minting spurious coins.

Don't Hamper Freedom Of Press

GENEVA July 14. (PTI): The Social Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council today adopted a resolution calling on all governments concerned to end confiscation of newsprint and other discriminatory actions contrary to the freedom of the press.

The vote was 12 in favour, with Peru, Mexico and Pakistan abstaining.

The resolution said shortage of newsprint supplies in various countries "has caused certain governments to intervene officially in the sale and purchase of newsprint".

"Governmental interference in this matter has led in certain cases to confiscation and to other forms of arbitrary and discriminatory action, which it is desirable to avoid", it added.

CANADA HAS MOST TO OFFER

Mr. M.N. CAMA'S VIEW

MONTREAL, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Of all the countries he has visited, Canada has the most to offer, Mr. M. N. Cama of Bombay, Indian Newspaper publisher, said here today.

Mr. Cama, owner of the Bombay Cnronicle group of papers, sailed for home today, after attending the recent Imperial Press Conference.

"We found plenty of food here, and something that is the dream of every newspaper publisher in our country—lots of newsprint", he said.

PAKISTAN GETTING AUTHORITARIAN

Suhrawardy's Warning; Better Hindu-Muslim Relations Urged

DACCA, July 15. (PTI).

MR. H. S. Suhrawardy, former premier of undivided Bengal and President of the Awami Muslim League said here today that "no party existing in Pakistan was desirous of driving out the Hindus from East Bengal. In fact the Muslims are keen that Hindus should remain amongst them".

Mr. Suhrawardy who was addressing a press conference here today added that the success of the Prime Ministers' Agreement depended on the genuineness of the two Governments and the extent to which they would be able to influence the psychology of the people.

Incidentally, Mr. Shuhrawardy also spoke of what he called the authoritarian tendency of Pakistan. He said there was no opposition party in the legislature: most of the members of the Constituent Assembly were either ministers or deputy ministers or parliamentary secretaries.

In Frontier Province liberties were being suppressed and there, as also in East Bengal, by-elections were not being held.

This he thought was not true democracy.

For these reasons, he said, it was necessary that the Awami League should be formed through which public grievances might be ventilated and the Government might be "goaded on to form a constitution at an early date".

RAPPROACHEMENT

Returning to the minorities question he said: "It would be desirable to get rid of the majority and minority vocabulary and conception applicable to the Hindu-Muslim problem. I think it is understood that Hindus would continue to stay in Pakistan and Muslims in India. Had the possibility of total transfer of population been contemplated, there would have been proper redistribution of territories to accommodate the far larger number of Muslims from India".

Mr. Suhrawardy said that a closer and closer rapproachment between the two communities was in the best interest of the two countries as well as of the entire humanity. He added that every nerve should be strained to see that "Hindus in Pakistan and Muslims in India shall not be looked upon with suspicion and shall not be considered as strangers and every effort should be made to forge social and political ties among them".

NO EXTRAVAGANT DEMAND

Mr. Suhrawardy observed that not only the governors but also ministers and other officials should go out and address meetings to restore confidence among the minorities. This he said should be done "totally irrespective of what might take place in West Bengal".

"I would earnestly request people in the name of humanity not to make political capital out of the miseries of the unfortunate communal minorities and not to treat them as pawns in pursuit of political advantage".

He paid a compliment to the local press for doing their best to foster better understanding between members of the two countries and appealed to Calcutta press to do likewise.

He added that minorities should not put extravagant demands before the majority party.

S. KOREAN REFUGEES' TREK

A group of refugees is seen trudging along the railway track from areas under threat of being over run by N. Koreans.

RED NOOSE ROUND TEAJON DEFENDERS

Serious Threat To South Koreans' New Capital

NORTHERNERS' BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS KUM POUNDED: HEAVY LOSSES

TOKYO, July 15 (PTI-Reuter):

COMMUNIST tanks and infantry, swarming across the strategic Kum river at several points, were today battling fiercely to draw a noose round the outnumbered American defenders of Taejin, provisional capital of war-torn South Korea.

Bridgeheads seized by North Koreans were reported at three points i na wide arc threatening the city from the north-west, north and west.

Gen. MacArthur's latest Communique said one bridgehead captured by Northerners on the south bank of the river "remained intact despite heavy losses" from American gunfire and aerial staraing.

HEAVIEST RED ATTACK

The heaviest Communist attack was launched from about 20 miles from Taejon, with the aim of outflanking the American defence positions inside the Kum bulge.

The entire left flank in this arc has been pushed back from the river to new positions, a United States Army spokesman said. But he added that the hard-pressed forces in the centre of the bulge were still holding out.

Reports from the front said Communist troops in the Samgyo bridgehead, defying heavy mortar fire, seized trucks and jeeps in which they pressed on southward.

Death-spitting planes had zoomed over to help American infantry as Northerners overrunning field batteries swarmed round their flanks.

THREAT TO TAEJON

Meanwhile, the North Korean Sixth Division, further west from the main fighting area, was manoeuvring for a wide sweep which if successful, might bring it into Taejon from the south-west.

South Korean forces fell back still further as crack Communist units stepped up their offensive from Chongju, 22 miles north of Taejon.

This drive could bring the invaders down on the key city to the rear of the main American defences inside the bend of the Kum river.

Strong Communist forces moving forward on the central front were believed to have as their objective the important road and rail junction of Kumchon, 45 miles south-east of Taejon.

SETBACK — NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo, while admitting that the

(Continued on Page 19)

World War III Comes Nearer

PLYMOUTH, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill said here today he did not think what was happening in Korea made the danger of a third world war greater.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at a Conservative rally, said: "It has brought the dangers nearer. They are more apparent. I trust indeed that it has made the great masses of peoples throughout the free world more aware, awake, and alive to where they stand"

THE WAR FRONT

TOKYO, July 16 (PTI-Reuter): Battle positions in Korea according to latest despatches today were:

WEST: North Koreans, storming across the Kum river, about 20 miles from Taejon, held bridgehead positions despite heavy losses from American groundfire and air attac.

The situation was described as "fluid" with a bitter battle expected for the triangle bounded by the river and the road foon Kongju and Chochiwon, which converge at Pyongsong, eight miles west of Taejon, Provisional Southern capital.

Further west a Communist division was manoeuvering for a wide sweep to outflank Taejon's defenders.

CENTRE: Limited withdrawals made by South Korean troops to higher ground in the Chongju-Koesan area.

EAST: Two north Korean Divisions still advancing but the defence situation in the coastal zone improved by naval bombardment of roads petrol storage tanks, railway yards and harbour areas.

LONDON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. H. M. Patel, India's Defence Secretary and Vice-Admiral Sir William Parry, chief of Naval Staff and flag officer Commanding Indian Navy, arrived in London from India.

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Post-war edition of Arthur Mee's "Children's Encyclopaedia" ("Book of Knowledge"). Now available. Please ask for particulars. The Standard Literature Co. Ltd., 13-1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1. 8101

Turkey's Greatest Red Poet To Be Freed

ANKARA, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Ja Nazim Hikmet, Turkey's best known Communist generally acknowledged as the country's greatest living poet, is to be freed from jail after 13 years under an amnesty law passed by the National Assembly early this morning, a usually trustworthy source reported today.

The 50-year-old poet was imprisoned for incitement to military disobedience

RED CHINA EMBASSY'S PARTY

The advanced party of the Chinese Embassy in India consisting of Mr. Shen Chien, Chinese Charge d'Affaires in India, Mrs. Shen Chien, Mr. Hu Ting-I, Third Secretary and Mr. Shan Yung-Fan, Attache, arrived at Willingdon Airport, New Delhi, on Thursday. Right to left: Mr. Shen Chien, Mrs. Shen Chien, Mr. Hu Ting-I and Mr. Shan Yung-Fan.

RED CHINA'S ENVOY IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 15, (PTI): Mr. Shen Chien, Charge d'Affaires-designate of Communist China in New Delhi, this morning avoided questions relating to a personal letter from the Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai to the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, which the Chinese envoy is reported to be carrying.

Persistently questioned about the letter by a special correspondent of the UPI, Mr. Shen said: "I hope that it is nothing more than the letter of credentials."

The Red China diplomat also declined to comment on the situation in Korea as well as on Pandit Nehru's move to bring about reconciliation on ths issue and other political matters.

Midgets Wed

JUBBULPORE, July 15 (PTI): Puckish little elf of a youth 23-year old Shyam Singh, height three feet, today toddled off with his equally elflike bride, age 16, height two feet eight inches, after the world's midgetmost marriage had taken place here.

They were pronounced man and wife under Sikh rites.

Dapper bearded Shyam Singh is mirth-making assistant to Prof R. B. Gyan, Indian Army entertainer who is now here.

I.A.F. PLANE CRASHES: PILOT KILLED

AMBALA, July 15 (PTI): A Spitfire' of the No. 1 Air Force Academy crashed near Shambhu railway station, eight miles west of Ambala, this morning. The pilot, who was the only occupant, was killed instantaneously.

Greece Suspends Demobilisation

ATHENS, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Greece's Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, announced today that all plans for demobilisation had been suspended owing to deterioration in the international situation.

Indo-Pak Relations Show Signs Of Set-Back

LONDON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): The "Times" said today that the impetus given by Pandit Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan toward a better understanding between India and Pakistan had shown clear sign of slacking.

"Nothing would help in forward more than agreement on the next step to be taken in Kashmir", the paper declared in an leading article. "Nothing else will enable these two countries to play their part in the international crisis which has come suddenly upon the eastern world."

JAGJIWAN RAM

NEW DELHI, July 15 (PTI) Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Minister for Labour will return to Delhi on July 18 after attending the ILO Conference at Geneva.

CYCLE TAX GOES: The Nagpur Municipality has decided to abolish the Cycle Tax in the municipal area in order to render some relief to the citizens in these days of economic depression.

U. S. To Increase Military Rearmament Programme

ATLANTIC TREATY NATIONS MAY BE ASKED TO FOLLOW

NEW YORK, July 15. (PTI-Reuter): THE United States will ask the other members of the North Atlantic Treaty this month to increase the size and pace of their military rearmament programme, the "New York Time" diplomatic correspondent reported today from Washington.

"A decision to increase this country's rearmament programme substantially and to offer assistance to the other North Atlantic Treaty nations in doing likewise is understood to have been recommended by the National Security Council on Thursday and approved by President Truman", he said.

"The State Department announced yesterday that Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, had summoned the Deputies of the North Atlantic Council to hold their first meeting in London on July 25.

"As a direct result of the Korean operations, the Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson and Presidential Assistant, Mr. W. Averell Harriman are understood to have been authorised by the President to study this question about a week ago. They reached agreement on the principles of new programme two days ago."

Stabbed To Death

CALCUTTA, July 15 (UPI): One person was stabbed to death in a house at Bowbazar Street, in Muchipara Thana area this evening. A Nepali Durwan was arrested in this connection.

PURE FOOD DRIVE IN PUNJAB

SIMLA, July 15 (UPI): A sum of Rs. 38,627 was realised as fine as a result of prosecution launched under the Punjab Pure Food Act in the state during last May, it was reported today.

Besides, fourteen persons were sentenced to rigorious imprisonment varying from a few days to six months and one to seven days simple imprisonment.

Of the total number of 917 samples of various articles seized under the pure food drive and analysed at the State Food Laboratory, Ambala, 494 were of milk and 122 of ghee. Of these 265 milk and 21 ghee samples were found adulterated.

Four Reds Arrested

MASULIPATAM, July 15 (PTI): The Gudivada police arrested last night four persons, stated to be Communists, who were concerned in some cases of dacoity in Kaikalur and Bandar Taluks of Krishna district.

The police have recovered from the arrested persons some silver wares.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE TO ATTLEE

(Continued from Page 16)

ter, Mustafa Nosrat Bey, said today that Egypt will not send ground forces to Korea.

He was commenting on Mr. Trygve Lie's appeal to the United Nations for aid for the South Koreans.

The Arab League secretary, Azzam Pasha, said: "The Security Council's resolution calling for aid for South Korea is incumbent upon all member states, but each state will respond according to its means and ability".

MOSCOW WELCOMES MOVE

TOP-LEVEL Soviet officials were today still considerng Indian Prime Mnister Pandit Nehru's message to Marshal Stalin, observers here believed.

They see nothing unusual in the fact that Moscow papers have not yet reported the handing over of the Indian Prime Minister's note to the Russion Deputy Foreign Minister M. Andrei Gromyko, on Thursday night.

The Soviet Press does not usually report preliminary diplomatic exchanges, preferring to wait until a decision is reached and an official reply made.

Pandit Nehru's initiative in making the first direct approach to Marshal Stalin since the outbreak of the Korean fighting has aroused lively comment and speculation in diplomatic circles here.

The step is generally welcomed though observers tend to discount the possible ties of mediation because of the apparently irreconcilable American and Russian attitudes towards Korea.

The Soviet Press comment has consistently reiterated the Russian view that the Security Council's action is illegal and that American armed intervention must cease as a preliminary condition for the restoration of peace, a condition which the United States could clearly not accept.

A WELCOME APPROACH

Should Pandit Nehru's approach be aimed at bringing the Soviet Union back to an active role in the United Nations through securing a Security Council seat for Communist China, observers believed. it would be welcomed here.

This would, they thought, offer a way to end the United Nations deadlock and open the way for possible effective cease-fire action in Korea.

Pandit Nehru's message was understood here to present in general lines India's attitude to Korean and United Nations problems.

Nehru's Message In German Press

BERLIN, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Pandit Nehru's message on Korea to Marshal Stalin was again ignored today by the official Soviet organ 'Taegliche Rundschau', which reflects opinion of the Soviet occupation authorities.

The Indian Government's statement was only published by two newspapers in East Berlin: 'The Neue (Christian Democrats) and 'Der Morgen' (Liberal Democrats), both party organs.

'The Telegraf' was the only West Berlin paper to comment. It complained that the Indian Prime Minister "advocated a solution which four weeks ago would have frustrated the Security Council's decision to assist South Korea."

Agressive Intervention

BUDAPEST: Hungary branded United States action in Korea as "aggressive intervention" in a note yesterday.

It was in reply to a note from the United States legation in Budapest to the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs announcing the United Nations decision to blockade Korean shores.

FAITH IN U. N. UNSHAKEN

NEW YORK, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): The "New York Post" said today that Pandit Nehru, in sending his notes to Moscow and Washington, was attempting to throw India's support behind the United Nations in the present crisis without accepting the doctrine of "inevitable" world war.

"It would be tragic if he allowed his latest action to be interpreted anywhere as a lack of fidelity to the United Nations", the newspaper added.

HEARST PAPER REBUKES U. K.

Official Request From White House Not Heeded To

NEW YORK, July 15, (PTI-Reuter

THE "New York Daily Mirror", a hearst tabloid newspaper, reacted bitterly in a leading article today to reports from London of adverse comment there on American reverses in Korea.

In an article headed "The Downing Street British", the Mirror quoted a despatch by Mr. Raymond Daniel to the "New York Times" yesterday that "when the British are polite, they are very polite, but when they are rude they are awful."

It said the sentiment in England seems to be "gloting over the suffering of our Yanks in Korea and taking perverse joy in our reverses."

"We do not mean to be ungrateful for the help extended to the United States by the United Nations, including Merrie England, and we give thanks wherever due, in whatever measure.

"But it is quite clear that the U.S.A. will do most of the fighting and bleeding in Korea and that our people will bear most of the cost.

"Maybe that is as it should be because we are at war, in this little war with Soviet Russia, the only other first rate power left in the world.

"Still we must wonder about the puzzling British. We mean the Downing Street British, not our closer friends the Canadians, the Aussies and the New Zealanders who jumped to our side.

"It is hard to figure the downing streeters.

The "Mirror" said that British **dudeness** could be understood. **"What is hard** for Americans to understand, and what many will never forget is Britain's continued greedy trafficking with the very enemy against whom our men are dying", the article added.

OIL DEAL

"Hong Kong Socony and Caltex American Oil Companis, obeyed the requests of our State Department to sell no more to the chinese Reds.

"We officially asked the British to do likewise, because the Chinese Reds will use the oil to aid Red Korea or to grease their own contemplate dinvasion for Formosa.

"No old boy" said the Downing Street British, "Can pass up a chance to make some dollars, you known. Business is Booming in Hong Kong for British shell, which has moved in to supply the trade relinquished by the U. S. companies.

"Also in Hong Kong the British courts employing the most casuistic legalisms, are holding for the Chinese Reds a whole fleet of American registered aircraft required for the Nationalist Government by General Claire N. Chennault.

Those would come in handy in the great Pacific airlift being organised by our air force to supply our desperately belaboured forces in Korea But we mon't get them.

"Americans won't forget these incidents. The families of men fighting fh Korea won't forget them.

"Is not time our Government said to the Downing Street British in the politest possible terms. of course just where do you stand, old boy".

New Textile Plan In Offing

BOMBAY July 15 (UPI): The Government of India are preparing a scheme to properly meet the cloth situation in the country by ensuring steady production and fair distribution, which will be considered at the forthcoming conference of industrialists in New Delhi at the end of this month, Shri Harekrishna Mahatab, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India told the United Press of India here to-day.

Shri Mahatab, who arrived here today from New Delhi on his way to Sholapur, held talks of a preparatory nature on the scheme and the forthcoming conference with various interests of trade and industry in the city, during his few hours stay.

E. I. C. C. CHIEF FELICITATED

The East India Chamber of Commerce gave a reception to felicitate their President Shri Shivlal Narpatlal on Saturday at St. Xavier's College Hall. Mr. Shivlal is speaking while on his left side is Mr. Ramdeo Poddar (sitting).

RED NOOSE ROUND TEAJON DEFENDERS

(Continued from page 17)

new Communist thrusts represented a setback for the battle-wearied Americans, claimed that the developments gave "no cause for alarm."

A Communique issued early today (Sunday) described the situation as "fluid". It declared that American "morale and combat efficiency remained excellent despite the necessity of withdrawals and holding actions."

The air Force was credited with giving the defence "splendid help" by inflicting heavy losses on Communists crossing the Kum.

LIMITED WITHDRAWALS

Limited withdrawals by South Koreans in the Central sector were made to take advantage of higher ground, the Communique added.

American warships operating off the Korean east coast bombarded a coastal road parallel to the north south railway. Their shell rained down on the town of utchin, petrol tanks, railway yards and harbour areas.

REDS RETAIN BRIDGEHEAD

Limited Withdrawal Of South Koreans

TOKYO, July 16 (Tokyo Time) (PTI-Reuter): Gen. MacArthur's communique early today said a north Korean bridgehead on the south bank of the Kum river "remained intact despite heavy losses" inflicted by American groundfire and aerial strafing.

The Communique, issued early today, Sunday (Tokyo Time), described the situation as "fluid".

It declared that American "morale and combat efficiency remained excellent despite the necessity of withdrawals and holding actions."

SPLENDID AIR AID

The Air Force was credited with giving the defence "splendid help" by inflicting heavy losses on the enemy crossing

Limited withdrawals were made by South Korean troops in the central battle area in order to take advantage of higher ground.

The communique said:—

RED ADVANCE

The centre sector was described as holding, although limited withdrawals were made by the South Korean troops to higher ground in the Chongju-Koesan area.

In the eastern sector of the fighting, the North Korean Fifth Division continued during south-eastward along the Tangyang Yonoju Axis. The North Korean Fifteenth Division continued to advance in the Chungju-Mungyong area.

The east coast situation has been materially assisted by naval gunfire although enemy activities here still remain on a small scale. These elements are now believed to be units from the North Korean First Border Constabulary Brigade

Kimpo airfield is reported to have been improved with anti-aircraft gun emplacements Red Air Force planes have been reported on the runway and troops movements in area noted.

NAVAL PATROLS

Naval patrols off both the east and west coasts continue. No new action has been reported since the noon communique.

Ban On Two War Correspondents

TOKYO, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): General MacArthur's Headquarters have banned two American frontline news agency correspondents from returning to Korea.

They are Peter Kalischer of the United press and Tom Lambert of the Associated Press, who recently went to Japan after covering frontline fighting.

According to the United Press Bureau in Tokyo, General MacArthur's Public Information Office said Mr. Kalischer was barred because his stories gave "aid and comfort to the enemy and made the Army look bad".

The Associated Press Bureau said no reason was given for the ban imposed on Mr. Lambert.

Response To Call For Troops

PARIS, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): The French Government have fully approved Mr. Trygve Lie's appeal to member states of the United Nations to send troops to Korea, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

"France herself cannot send troops as she is already fully engaged in Indo-China in a fight analogous and parallel to that of the United Nations in Korea," he said.

COPENHAGEN: Denmark will almost certainly not be able to send ground forces to Korea, according to a normally well informed source here today.

The Norwegian Government held and emergency meeting today to discuss Mr. Lie's appeal for land forces to aid Korea.

No statement was issued after the meeting.

CANBERRA: Australia's acting Prime Minister Mr. Arthur Fadden said here today that if Mr. Lie' sappeal were received consideration would be given to calling an emergency meeting of the Federal Cabinet—"or perhaps the Government."

Nearest Australian troops are elements of the British Commonwealth occupation forces in Japan. They number about 2,500 all of whom volunteered for service in Japan only.

Apprehands Trouble Elsewhere

TORONTO, July 15. (PTI-Reuter): The Canadian External Affairs Minister Mr. Lester Pearson told the joint convention of the Engineering Institute of Canada and the American Society of Civil Engineers here that the defence of Korea was of primary concern to Canada but she should not throw all her strength into the Pacific area because of the possibility of "trouble elsewhere".

Permit Enquiry Into Fate Of German Prisoners

U.S. NOTE TO MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter):

THE United States Government in a note delivered in Moscow yesterday asked Russia to permit an international body to investigate the fate of German prisoners known to have been in Russian hands.

The note said the Russian figure of only 13,546 German prisoners remaining in Russian hands was "completely at variance with information in the possession of the United States Government"

The note also recalled the Moscow agreement to repatriate all prisoners by the end of 1948 and said the "arbitrary reclassification of prisoners as civilians did not relieve Russia of her obligation to return them" (The British Government announced a similar note earlier yesterday and France is expected to do the same)

British Accusation

LONDON July 15. (PTI-Reuter): Britain yesterday accused Soviet Russia of "contradicting the facts" regarding the number of German prisoners still held in Russia

A note to the Soviet Union accused the Russian Government of "complete disregard for the principles of common humanity" The note drew the Soviet Government's attention to a recent census carried out in Western Germany which had shown that "several tens of thousands of Germans have not yet returned from the Soviet Union although their relatives have information that they were still in custody"

Lohia Declines Executive Post In Socialist Party

POONA, July 15 (PTI).

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist Leader, in a tatement today said he had resolved not to hold office or executive responsibility in the National Executive of the Socialist Party.

Dr. Lohia was elected in his absence a member of the National Executive after the Socialist Party's annual conference at Madras.

Dr. Lohia in his statement said: 'My opinions and acts have often roused hostility in circles opposed to the Party and sometimes caused embarrassment to my comrades. This had added to such disintegration and groupism as exists inside the Party As I intend to persist in my opinions and acts, I must remove the source of such embarrassment and disintegration by refusing to hold executive or organisational responsibility"

Dr Lohia added: "I need hardly assure our leaders, Acharya Narendra Deva and Mr Asoka Mehta and the National Executive that they can whenever there is need for it, direct me on any constructive or combative activity provided of course I am not asked to assume organisational responsibility.

British Paper Urges China's Admission Into U.N.

SAYS DECISION ON KOREA MIGHT SET OFF THIRD WORLD WAR

MANCHESTER, July 15 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Liberal "Manchester Guardian" said yesterday there was "at least a possibility" that the United Nations Security Council in performing its duty in Korea might set off a third world war.

If war came, the United States and the United Nations would be in a better position if they could operate from the island of Formosa, the paper added. American intervention in Formosa was thus a reinsurance and was not intended to be permanent.

"Nevertheless, the Chinese, knowing the strength of the pro-Kuomintang lobby in Congress, believe that America has simply used the excuse of the Korean emergency to resume interference in the Chinese civil war. "From the start of the Korean crisis, it had been clear that almost everything which happened would in some way or other involve China.

"It is not inconceivable that Paking, rather than Moscow, may take some of the vital decisions in the next few weeks", the paper said.

"There ca be no serious intention by the Western Powers of resurrecting the Kuomintang. It has collapsed beyond revival". The Chinese Communists were preventing themselves from being corrupted and the Peking Government was making great efforts to make its officials competent. But they were still Communists. Whether they were against the totalitarianism of Russian Communism had still to be seen.

"The basic fact is that the present Government in Peking has proved that it is the only workable Government for China a the present period. Our long range aim must therefore, be to establish with it the correct relations which make for harmonious inter-nation life.

"It may be that the best hope of avoiding clash with China and perhaps also the best hope of preventing an extension of the Korean war lies in getting, Communist China into the Security Council. But this requires a certain course of action by China as well as by Great Britain and America".

U. S. TROOPS CONTINUE RETREATING

MacArthur's Admission

TOKYO, July 15, (PTI-Reuter): General Douglas MacArthur announced officially today that North Korean forces of unknown strength were established in a bridgehead on the south side of the Kum river.

In a communique he said they were established early this morning in the vicinity of Sangyo.

The communique added that fighting was continuing and the outcome undetermined, but a setback was indicated.

The Americans and South Koreans continued to withdraw generally before superior forces.

North Korean transportation problems were becoming more acute, the communique said.

Fifty airforce fighters and light bombers continued to support ground forces.

Naval forces bombarded the east coast road.

BRITAIN'S RICHEST WOMAN DEAD

LONDON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Lady Yule reputed to be the richest woman in Britain, widow of Sir David Yule, business magnate, died yesterday at her home at Stalbans, Hertfordshire, aged 76. She had been in ill health for some time.

She loved animals, provided homes for them to live out their last days, owned a luxurious yacht in which she travelled the world, lived in less luxury than her horses, and once toured Africa on a bicycle.

Sir David, who lived in India for half a century died in 1928, leaving his wife about nine million sterling. He was a member of the firm of Andrew Yule Limited, a Director of the Midland Bank, the Mercantile Bank of England, Vickers, and the Royal Exchange Assurance.

'TERRITORIALS' TO BE CALLED UP

U.S. To Strengthen The Military

WASHINGTON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman is expected to announce next week further drastic steps to call up men into the armed forces and mobilise United States military and industrial resources in the international crisis resulting from the Korean war.

At present under urgent considerations are:

1. The calling up of several divisions of the National Guard, the American "territorials".

2. The calling up of further conscripts to bring the regular army divisions up to strength and stiffen National Guard divisions.

3. The use of the President of his existing powers to direct industry into the speedier production of war materials now on order.

The President will next week receive a personal report on the Korean situation from two Chiefs of Staff now on their way back from Tokyo conferences with General Douglas MacArthur—General Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army and General Hoyt Vandenburg, Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

GERMANY

Senator Scott Lucas, Democratic Majority leader told the Senate yesterday that eventually he expects Western Germans to be rearmed as a defence against Communism.

He said that opposition of France after twice being over-run by Germany now prevented this.

BEWARE OF SOVIET MOVE IN BALKANS

British Paper's Warning

LONDON, July 15. (UPI): "The possibility cannot be entirely ruled out that Stalin, having concentrated Western attention on Korea, is planning a similar enterprise in Europe," writes the "Daily Herald" in its leader on the "Balkans".

It adds: "News from the Balkans is disturbing. The Cominform propaganda war against Yugoslavia and Greece is being sharply intensified. The Yugoslav Government—described as "the Belgrade hirelings of Truman and Churchill"—is accused of "frequent violations of the Bulgarian frontier", of persecuting Yugoslav Macedonians, and of new provocations.

"Greece is accused of 'provocations' against Albania, and of 'preparing to attack Albania'. The Albanian Premier has called upon his army to be ready to defend the country "against the Anglo-American warmongers and their supporters."

"And at the same time there are reports—by no means all from Yugoslav sources—of troop movements in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria near the Yugoslav frontiers. It all has a very familiar ring."

The "Daily Telegraph", writes:

"And now that skies are dark again and how dark the skies are—not only in the Far East—is shown by yesterday's sinister allegation from Russia's Balkan satellite, that troop movements are taking place in Yugoslavia and Greece.

"The Cominform seems to be preparing a 'casus belli' for use in extending the fight to Europe."

"Korea For Koreans," Say French Communists

PARIS, July 15, (PTI-Reuter): About 6,000 French Communists, carrying banners with slogans such as "Korea for the Koreans" and "outlaw the atom bomb" took part in the Party's annual Bastile day parade here today.

There were small delegations of British, American and Canadian "Peace Partisans".

A-Powered Submarine In The Offing

WASHINGTON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter).

CONSTRUCTION work on a land-based model for an atom-powered submarine engine will begin at Arco, Texas next month, Senator Brien McMahon (Democrat, Connecticut) announced yesterday.

Senator McMahon, Chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Committee predicted that a "tremendous improvement in submarine performance is in the offing."

The Arco Prototype from which other engines are to be copied is one of two experimental projects for atomic ship propulsion on which the Atomic Energy Commission has been working since early 1947; the project is being carried on jointly for the AEC by the Argonne National Laboratories near Chicago, and the Westinghouse Corporation.

Future Of Eritrea

UNION WITH ETHIOPIA SUGGESTED

LAKE SUCCESS, July 15 (PTI-Reuter), ETHIOPIA told the United Nations "Little Assembly" yesterday that the only possible solution for the problem of Eritrea was her fo rthe problem of Eritrea was her union with Ethiopia under the crown of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Italy on the other hand, asked for the independence of her former colony with only a custom's and economic union with Ethiopia.

Eritrea is the only former Italian colony whose future the last General Assembly session failed to decide. It set up a five-nation Commission to study the problem.

The Commission was split three ways in recommending solution, and the Little Assembly is now to formulate recommendations for submission to the September Assembly session.

In yesterday's debate in the "Little Assembly," the United States announced her support of the British and Norwegian proposals to the partition of Eritrea between Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

AIR SURVEY WILL BE STOPPED

Persian Reply To Soviet Note

TEHERAN, July 15. (PTI-Reuter): Persia today rejected Soviet complaints alleging American oil surveys on the Soviet-Persian border but said that to remove friction and misunderstanding air surveys would be stopped and only Persian engineers would make ground surveys in future.

The Persian note said orders had been given to the seven-year plan organisation to stop the aerial survey and to carry out the land survey only by Persian engineers so as to remove friction and misunderstanding.

The Persian statement, which was in reply to the Soviet note of June 22, pointed out that Persians were free to do what they pleased at any point of national territory.

Queen Elizabeth's Visit Resented

DUBLIN, July 15, (PTI-Reuter): Police yesterday rounded up seven pickets who protested here against the visit to Northern Ireland of Queen Elizabeth.

They were taken to a police station and subsequently released.

(Queen Elizabeth flew to Belfast today and received a great welcome as she drove through decorated streets.)

INDIA IS WILLING

LONDON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): India provides the answer to the dreams of industrialists, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, told the Federation of British Industries when they entertained him to lunch yesterday.

India was ready and willing, he said, to offer all reasonable facilities for foreign capital to adventure in the country

British Port Explosion

SECRET ENQUIRY OPENS

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire), July 15 (PTI): Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Algernon Willis, Commander-in-Chief of the Portsmouth Naval Base today opened a secret on-the-spot enquiry into last night's mystery explosions which blew up eight naval ammunition barges in Posport Harbour, wrecked a loading jetty and shattered doors and windows over 100 square miles.

Senior Admiralty, Dockyard, and Armament Supply officials attended.

Armed Security and Admiralty Police today patrolled the entire dock area of Portsmouth—Britain's principal naval base—while naval intelligence officers, rushed from London last night, combed the devastated area for clues to the cause of the blast.

The intensive security precautions gave rise to reports that sabotage was suspeted, but first information, according to the Admiralty, suggested the explosions were caused by an accident.

A senior Dockyard Armament Depot official said today that despite the severe damage, it was now almost certain that no one was killed. Three of the thirty men loading barges at the time were first reported missing, but a heck early today showed they were safe at home.

Churchillian Way To Collect Funds

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 14: Mr. Churchill, Leader of the Tory Party recently threw open the gardens of his Kentish manor, Chartwell, to the public, charging them one shilling each.

Thousands of men and women strolled through the gardens of the sixteenth century mansion. One Tory visitor left a poster, urging everyone to "Join the Vermin Club" to fight socialism.

The money collected will not be pocketed by Winston. It will go to local church funds.

DE VALERA TO GO BACK TO JAIL!

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Eamon De Valera, great Irish leader, was a political prisoner in Lincoln Jail during the first world war. He escaped in 1919.

De Valera is going back to Lincoln Jail but as a visitor. Recently he asked, and received, permission to visit the Jail. He will be received by Under-Secretary of Home Office.

The room in which De Valera used to hold classes for other prisoners, is now a chapel.

THE HAGUE, July 15, (PTI-Reuter): Dutch casualties in Hindonesia from the Japanese capitulation on August 17, 1945 until June 1950 amounted to 2,497 according to a Dutch Government Note.

The Note also said that Dutch Army strength of New Guinea including the Papua Company was about 1,500 but the use of marines in the future was [illegible] consideration

TANDON LIKELY TO BE NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Meagre Chances For Shri Shankarrao Deo

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 15.

IT does not seem probable that the election of the Congress President will be unopposed, since there is strong opposition to Shri Shankarrao Deo's candidature.

Efforts are being made to persuade Shri Purushotmdas Tandon to contest the election, if Mr. Tandon agrees, in all probability he may be elected by a thuping majority, for Shri Deo has antagonised a powerful section of the Congressmen by his linguistic outlook.

So far this State is concerned, 90 per cent of votes would be cast against him. According to political circles there would be a duel fight between Babu Purshottam Das Tandon and Shri Shankarrao Deo. Andhra and Maharashtra are the only two provinces who would vote EN-BLOC for Shri Shankarrao Deo, the rest of the provinces would be strongly supporting the candidature of Babu Purshottam das Tandon.

On the eve of the Congress Working Committee meeting Pt. D.P. Mishra's visit to Delhi is full of significance. It is reported that he had been called by Sardar Patel to acquaint him with the views of Madhya Pradesh in this connection. Before Pandit Mishra left for Delhi he had discussions with some of the prominent congressmen including Shri Kannamwar, President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee.

It is said, that Shri Shankarrao Deo would conntest the presidential election In that case the Congress High Command, particularly, the Deputy Prime Minister would not take any side.

TWO KILLED IN FACTION FIGHT

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 15.

Two persons were killed and seven injured in a free fight between two factions of displaced persons over business transaction at Dongargarh in Chhattisgarh yesterday. Police arrested eight suspects. z

ONE KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Two labourers were struck by lightning at Betulganj. One die on the spot while the other who was removed to hospital survived.

A gang of thirteen armed dacoits yesterday raided a village ntar Ajaigarh, looted people throughout day with impunity and left in the evening after ransacking it completely.

"Pattern Of Industry"

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

Bombay and Ahmedabad stations of the All-India Radio have arranged an "interstation discussion" on 18th July at 9-40 p.m. when Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji will speak from Bombay and Mr. Chinubhai Chimanlal Seth, Mayor of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, from Ahmedabad on "Pattern of Industry". This discussion will be heard simultaneously from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda.

Indo-Austrian Trade Agreement Extended

NEW DELHI, July 15. (PTI): The trade agreement between India and Austria, which expired on June 30 last was extended today for a period of three months (July 1 to September 30, 1950) by an exchange of letters in New Delhi, the Commerce Ministry says in a press note.

Indian Trade Mission For Pakistan

NEW DELHI, July 15. (PTI): An unofficial trade delegation representing businessmen from Delhi and East Punjab is expected to visit Lahore during the first week of August.

The delegation it is learnt, will discuss the proposal for a joint trade board, consisting of traders from India and Pakistan.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES: The Travancore-Cochin Government has on the recommendatin of the Cottage Industries Committee, deputed two experts to Delhi to study Japanese cottage industries machinery brought there and report on their adaptability for development of cottage industries in the State.

KASHMIR MAIL ACCIDENT ECHO

84 Claims Submitted For Compensation

AMBALA, July 15. (PTI): The Law Secretary of Patiala and East Punjab States Union who was appointed to deal with claims in respect of those who suffered in the Kashmir Mail accident at Sirhind in January last has so far received 84 claims, including 48 for death. It is learnt.

Of this, eighteen claims have been decided and compensation amounting to Rs. 75,820 has been awarded against them.

Though the last date for the receipt of claim was April 29 the Claims Commissioner is understood to have agreed to consider the claims of leven members of the armed forces involved in the accident as their papers were lying with the military authorities.

19 HURT IN TRAIN ACCIDENT

CALCUTTA, July 15. (PTI): Nineteen persons were injured when a goods train ran into the rear of a passenger train at the Sikohabad station on the E. I. Railway, about 120 miles from Kanpur, on Thursday night. The train was running from Farukhabad to Tundla.

Thirteen of the injured, including a railway employee, continued their journey by the same train after first aid. The remaining passengers were attended to by local doctors.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

With firm advice from Bombay market local textile displayed a firm undertone. Fluctuations: Calico opened 255/8 , highest 257/12; Arvind opened 787, highest 795; Ambica opened 296/8, highest 298; New Shorok opened 490, highest 492; Differred opened 1,680, highest 1695.

Closing quotations Calico 257/12, Arvind 795, Ambica 298, Differred 1.694, New Shorok 492, Ashok 351, Arun-351, New National 365, New Commercial 862/8, Vijay Brrt, Bhalkia 97/8, Commercial 625, Nutan 500, local.

Market will remain closed on Monday the 17th to celebrate Rathyatra Day.

London Money Market

LONDON, July 15. (PTI-Reuter).

During the fairly active week in London's money market some assistance had to be obtained from the central institution. In most instances the margin between supply and demand was moderate and a little direct help was generally sufficient to enable the books to be balanced. Moderate calling by banks was believed to be in connection with the take up of treasury receipts and although the market houses held fair lines maturities there were considerable payments for new bills. Business in discounts was moderate.

The Bank of England return showed an increase of 5.8 millions sterling in active note circulation and was larger than the increase in the corresponding week last year.

Applications for 240,000,000 sterling treasury bills totalled 327,110,000 sterling. 240,000,000 sterling was alloted at the average rate of 10 shillings 2.90 pence per cent. Next week 240,000,000 sterling treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts 25,000,000 sterling maximum at 182 days.

American Markets

TRADE BUYING AND COVERING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Market Records Modest Recovery

NEW YORK, July 14.

Opening gains were extended on renewed mill and commission house buying absorbing moderate scaleup hedges reflecting larger spot in the Southern markets and possibly against increased repossessions.

Prospects of heavy insect damage as a result of insufficient quantities of insecticides, reports of unwanted showers in portions of the belt, continued cotton goods demand despite sharply higher prices and renewed firmness of securities wer econtributing factors. In the afternoon prices reacted on increased hedging, end-week profittaking largely based on technical grounds and easiness of grains. Some selling was possibly induced by a Washington report that the CCC on Tuesday would offer its entire 1948 pooled cotton stocks estimated over three million bales.

Prices finally rallied abruptly on renewed aggressive trade demand and shortcovering encountering drying up of contracts. "The market closed very steady with sales at 250,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	Neworleans
October	36.39	36.25
December	36.33	36.24
March	36.27	36.24 bid
May	36.24	36.22
Middling Spot	38.20	36.35

October Highest 36.39 at 11-45 a.m. Lowest 36.13 at 10-35 a.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

Firm Tone And Good Support

A modest recovery tendency developed aided by somewhat more confidence regarding the outcome of the Korean fighting, lessened fears of chances of an immediate increase in taxes and some recognition of technical considerations. In fair activity, gains mostly ranging upto one dollar or more were liberally distributed with best support for leading motors, televisions, steels, chemicals, rails, communications and oils. The averages were industrials 200.13 and rails 54.64.

The approaching weekend resulted in occasional increase in profittaking during the afternoon but this was absorbed with no material erosion in values and the market subsequently extended the upturn. Into the final hour prices showed rather liberally distributed gains, mostly ranging upto two dollars or more. Additional hardening was headed by leading motors while good support was also evident for leading minings, televisions, communications, chemicals, textiles and rails. The market closed firm at or around the day's best.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	149
Amerez Holding Co	28-1/2
Anaconda Copper	30-1/2
Chase National Bank	36
Firestone Tyre	60-3/8
General Electric	42-5/8
General Motors	79-1/2
Ingersoll Rand	64-1/2
International Nickel	28-3/8
National City Bank	41-3/4
New York Central	12-5/8
Sinclair Corp	25-1/4
Socony Vacuum	19-1/2
Texas Co	64-1/4
Union Carbide	41-3/4
U.S. Smelting	34
U.S. Steel common	32-7/8
Western Union	29-1/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,900,000. Highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 33-1/4 and 32-3/4 respectively.

Amsterdam Improves On Professional Buying

AMSTERDAM, July 14: The stock market recovered slightly helped by professional buying Leading estates gained upto three points. Industrials, however, were somewhat erratic and oils stood around yesterday's levels Shippings were showing fractional gains. Investments remained steady

U.S. Cotton Surplus To Be Wiped Out

NEW YORK, July 14.

In one of the strongest market witnessed in the postwar period, prices surged over 15 to 18 dollars per bale higher. Buying was prompted by the surprisingly low official acreage forecast which could mean a crop of around 10,000,000 bales. Broadening scope of the Korean war also helped the advance.

As a result of the sharp advance in spots and futures, producers are expected to redeem large quantities from the 1949 loan and also bring out more cotton from the 1948 pooled stocks held by the commodity credit corporation. Some quarters opined that the country's surplus stocks will be virtually wiped out by the end of next season and eliminate the need for federal controls for the 1951-52 crop year. Another highlight was the continued heavy demands in the textile market.

Wholesale Prices Rise In America

WASHINGTON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Government yesterday reported a sharp rise in wholesale prices due to the Korean crisis.

The Bureau of Labour announced that average prices advanced one decimal eight per cent in the week ended July 11.

It added that the Korean conflict "had a marked effect" on most commodities. Food prices went up four decimal one per cent and meat prices seven decimal five per cent.

Increases ranged as high as 17 per cent for rubber to a post-war high of 36 decimal five cents a pound.

Print cloth rose fourteen decimal eight per cent.

New York Pepper Firm

NEW YORK, July 14.

Pepper: The market was firm with spot done at 1.54 dollars. Following are today's closing prices: Black pepper:: Spot 1.54 traded, old July 1.51 nominal, August 1.50 nominal, Sept. 1.50 nominal and October 1.50 nominal New Contract July 1.5- nominal, August 1.50 bid, Sept 1.50 bid and October 1.50 bid. White Pepper spot 2.50 nominal.

London Pepper Very Quiet

LONDON, July 14.

The pepper market was very quiet, Black Lampong, July-Aug. was quoted at 10sh. 6d. asked, White Muntok at 17sh. 3d, shipping weight with White Sarawak at 17sh. 9d. delivered weight per pound cif, basis ports. Malabar, July-Aug was quoted nominally at 1.250 sh. per cwt. cif United Kingdom.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, July 14.

Black Lampong was easier 10 to 20 tons loose were sold at 550 and sellers exgodown price was lowered to the same level 550 dollars per picul. White Muntok held unchanged at 915 due to scarcity of stocks.

Brussels Stocks Steady

BRUSSELS, July 14: Performance today was very satisfactory on the whole. There was firness in the commodity sections while others remained more or less steady. There was very little active interest but sellers were not eager to press matters.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK July 14: Silver Supplies were somewhat tight and this retarded trading Open mark turnover nevertheless reached 75,000 ounces at unchanged 73 cents an ounce.

MODERATE BUYING IN SPECULATIVE COUNTERS

Tata Steels And Dyeings Improve

BOMBAY, July 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was open to-day for one hour and during this period speculative shares ruled very steady with increased buying. There was good demand for Bombay Dyeing shares on expectation of a bonus share.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1678 and steadily improved at Rs. 1690 on increased support and short covering. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 329 and hardened at Rs. 331. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 30-4 while Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 21-3.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 992-8 and firmed up at Rs. 1007-8. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 301 and gained two points at Rs. 303. Svadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 259 and steadied at Rs. 260.

Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 467 and advanced at Rs. 475 on short covering. Scindia shares were done at Rs. 12-10 and Imperial Bank shares were done at Rs. 1930. Closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	1016 4
Kohinoor Mills (21)	304 4
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	262 0
Central India Mills (6)	239 0
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	224 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	143 0
Indore (8-3)	116 4
Gokak Mills (12) XD	245 0
Century Spinning (15)	242 8
Indian Bleaching (8)	145 0
Swan (20)	310 0
Finlay Mills (15)	247 0
Morarji Goculdas (8)	167 8
Edward Sassoon	241 4
Meyer (12)	80 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 14 6
India United Ord. (14-9)	11 15
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1-13-6
Madhusudan (15)	175 0
Podar (9)	127 0
Khatau (5)	145 10
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	333 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1696 4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	146 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (7) XD	157 12
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	476 4
Belapur (9)	225 0
Shivrajpur (1-8)	36 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	12 15
Tata Chemical	13 9
Premier Construction (4)	97 0
Tata Oil (2)	43 12
India Iron (0-12)	30 5
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	21 4
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 15
Indian Copper	2 11 3
Wimco (11)	230 0
Alcock (28-2)	295 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	156
Andhra Valley (30)	1420 0
Tata Hydro (3)	155 0
Poona Electric Supply (8)	126 1
Bombay Suburban (3)	152 8
Bombay Suburban New	149 6
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1932 8
Imperial Bank P (8-12)	481 4
Central Bank (2)	84 4
Central Bank New (1-8)	84 8
Bank of India (4)	180 0
Union (0-5)	7 5
Baroda (2-8)	130 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-2)	44 0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	31 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-0)	90 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4870 0
Empire (10)	573 12
New India (2)	64 8
Jupiter (0-12)	12 12
Vulcan (0-10)	12 2
Indian Mercantile (2)	41 0
Universal (0-4)	9 0
B.I.C	16 12
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	19 8
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	111 4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	232 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	160 0
Burma (Petrol	1 8
Mackenzie (8)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	49 0
Kemp and Co. (20)	323 12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	160 0
Incustrial Invest Trust (5-12)	81 12
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	54 0
Mukund Iron	4 11
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	110 0
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	97 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27 8
Indian Cement (1937)	19 12
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	126 4
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 8
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	30 0
National Rayon	53 8
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	203 2
Andhra Valley (7)	1221 4
Tata Power (7-8)	1332 8
Hydro Electric (7) XD	133 2
Bombay Steamer (6)	210 10
Central India (5)	650 0
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675 0
Laxmi	269 8
New Great Mills (6-8)	220 4
Podar Mills (4)	96 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	334 8
Surat Electricity (3-4)	134 0
Pre Construction First	99 8
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	98 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	73 0
Tata Chemical	130 0
Walchandnagar	126 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	103 0
Mackenzie Fire	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 4
Mysore Mill	61 8
Standard	69 0
Vardhaman	13 0
Khatau	139 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	55 8
Phoenix (6)	126 4
Indian Mfg (40)	3950 0
Kurla XD	105 0
Colaba (12)	78 8
New City (111)	172 4
Minerva (12)	135 10
Bradbury	545 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 4
Bharat (2)	29 0
Mysore Defd. (4)	151 4
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14 4
Model Mills (12-8)	150 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	587 8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	195 0
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	227 4
Sholapur (200)	3000 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	17 12
Hindustan Mills (40)	2925 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	46 12
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	213 12
Sassoon Silk (3)	36 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	10 12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	162 8
Rata Bahadur (4)	61 0
Berar	256 4
Victoria Mills	725 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	118 4
Ahmedabad New XD	112 0
Surat Electric (5)	131 4
Karachi Electric (2)	127 4
Broach (0-8)	6 8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	19 4
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 15.

The local Bullion market was fairly steady with restricted business and price movement was narrow. There was scattered liquidation in Silver.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 181-4 and declined at Rs. 180-12 on long liquidation. Later on the market steadied at Rs. 180-14. Ready Mint bars were placed at Rs. 180-12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 114-5 and after declining at Rs. 114-2 steadied at Rs. 114-3. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114-3 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-12.

Later on there was increased selling and Silver after declining at Rs. 179-15 and Gold at Rs. 113-14 closed as under:—

Ready Silver	179 0 0
Forward	180 0 0
Ready Gold	114 2 0
Forward	113 15 0

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, July 15.

Today being "Adhik Ashadi Amas" the local Produce market remained closed.

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, July 15.

Tata Ordinary	333 0
Tata Deferred	1696 4
Indian Iron	30 5
Steel Corpn of Bengal	21 4
Bombay Dyeing	1016 4
Central India	239 6
Gokak	245 0
Kohinoor	304 6
Simplex	224 0
Svadeshi	262 8
Tata Power	1545 0
Associated Cement	157 12
Belapur	225 0
Bombay Burma (Old)	476 4
Scindia	12 15
Central Bank	84 4
New India	64 8
Tata 2nd Pref	146 0

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, July 14.

KARNAK:	
July	81.25—75
November	78.80—05
January	78.70+75
ASHMOUNI:	
August	90.00 —
October	86.80+15
December	86.35+15

Morarji	94 3
National Rayon	73 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	....
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2-8-6
New Victoria Mill	2 2
New Victoria Pref	4 4
Phalton (8)	92 8
Gold Mohor (20)	285 0
New Kaiser-e-Hind	325 0
Sajjan Mills	105 0
Osmanshahi	120 0
Ajain Shahi	110 0
Air Services	3 8
Air India Tata	60 0
Hind Motor	5-6-6
India Steam	6 13

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Increased Hedge Pressure

CHICAGO, July 14

With the exception of July Soyabeans prices sagged under the weight of increased hedging associated with larger wheat receipts and news that producers continue to offer cash maize freely. Nearby Soyabean contract was aided by short covering with some buying evidently based on reports that the negotiations for the purchase of ten million pounds eight Soyabeans by German importers may be concluded this week.

CHICAGO WHEAT

July	2.21 1/4
September	2.24
December	2.26 5/8
March	2.27 3/8

London Copra Quiet But Oil Firm

LONDON, July 14.

The Copra market was quiet with buyers reticent. Straits/Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight was valued at £37 1/2 after business yesterday at that price, Philippines bulk was quoted nominally at 215 dollars and Ceylon fair merchantable sundried was offered at £92 all per ton c.i.f. July/August.

The Cocoanut Oil market was firm, Straits in drums quoted at £122 per ton and in bulk at £118 both nominal, Ceylon in drums at £122 1/2 paid and in bulk at £119 sellers both August shipment c.i.f.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 14.

2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	£69-1/8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	94-1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	107
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	92-3/4
Chartered Bank of India	9
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	75
National Bank of India	32-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,185

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, July 14.

	Bales.
Export by rail frost 1st Sept. 49 to 13th July '50	422725
Estimated Mill consupmtion in Bombay frost 1st Sept 1949 to 13th July '50	905253
Same period last year	1075874
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th July 1950	572156
Same time last year	413996

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, July 15.

120	Ready Japan	9	0 0
150	Ready Japan	9	0 0
120	Ready Italy	8	10 0
150	Ready Italy	8	10 0
150	D. July opening	1448	
150	D. July Highest	1448	
150	D. July lowest	1425	
150	D. July close	1435	
40/2	Staple July opening	7	5 0
40/2	Staple July Highest	7	5 0
40/2	Staple July lowest	6	15 6
40/2	Staple July close	7	0 0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 15.

MILLS

Apollo 2-14 2-14-6
Bharat 29
B. Dyeing 995 1016-4
C. India 236 39
Century 242-8
Colaba 82
E. Textiles 241-4
Finlay 246 47
Gokak 243 45
I.U. Defd 1-13-6
I.U. Ord. 11-14- 11-15
Indore 113-12 16-4
Kohinoor 301-12 1-4 4-4
Meyer 80
Model 150
Morarji 167-8
New Great 142
Podar 127
Sholapur 3000
Simplex 222-8 24
Svadeshi 259 58-8 62
Vishnu 196
B. Steam 231-4 32-8
Scindia 12-8 12-15

BANKS

Baroda 130
Central 84 84-4
Central New 84-8
Imperial Old 1922-8 30 32-8
Imperial New 481-4
India 180
Union 7-5
U. Commercial 43-12 44

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 116-4
Andhra 1422-8 30
Suburban 152-8
Surat 131-4
Hydro 155
Power 1542-8 45
New India 64-8

STEELS

B. Steel 21-1 21-4
I. Iron 30-2 30-4 30-3 30-6
Tata Defd 1678-12 77-8 96-4
Tata Ord. 329 28-8 33
Tata IInd Pref 146

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 293-12 96
A.C.C. 157 56 57-12
Belapur 224-8 25
B.B. Old 467-8 76-4
B.B. New 158-12 57-8 60 58-12 60
B.B. Petrol 1-8
B.I.C. 8-15
I. Bleaching 145
I. Copper 2-11
P. Const. 94-8 97
Dena Trust 10-14 11-4
Shivrajpur 36
Tata Chem. 13-6 13-8
Tata Oil 43-8 43-12
Wimco 228-12 21-4 30

Paradise For Botanists

HERBAL AND VEGETABLE WEALTH OF SIKKIM HIMALAYA

Dr. K. BISWAS,

Superintendent, Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur, Calcutta

INDUSTRIAL and agricultural developments of a country undoubtedly depended on the sufficient potential stock of raw materials available in a country.

India with its various types of soil and climate ranging from the coolest to the hottest seems to be specially fortunate in possessing enormous supply of vegetable, mineral and animal resources

History, literature and folklores passed on from generations to generations indicate rich accumulation of untapped vast natural wealth of this sub-continent of ours. But during the last nearly 700 years of subjugation under foreign rulers whose energy was mainly concentrated towards maintaining law and order and utilising for their benefit as much wealth of the country as could be procured, Indians were hardly able to make proper scientific investigation of the natural resources of their country and valuable information and knowledge buried in the ancient literature. Moreover, the progress of science in those days was also rather slow.

It is but quite natural for the foreigners to take advantage of the wealth of the conquered country for the benefit of their country and this has been clearly stated in the first letter of Col. Robert Kyd who laid the foundation of the famous Indian Botanic Garden in 1787. It runs as follows:—

"Revolving in my mind the accumulated riches which have accrued to Great Britain, consequent to the acquisition of our territorial possession in India, I have been sometimes betrayed into reflections on the comparative benefits we have conferred on the nations of India, whom the right of conquest has subjected to our Government. In this comparison, I am afraid, the balance will stand greatly against us; for setting aside the protection which our arms have afforded these provinces from the desolation of war, a benefit in which we were equally interested and the introduction of our constitutional laws for the protection of their persons and properties, in opposition to the lawless and ironhearted violence of the despotic administrations to which they have been hitherto subjected by the princes of Hindusthan, I know not of any other benefit we can claim the merit of affording them; these indeed must be allowed, are in themselves great blessings But still while they from physical causes incident to the climate of Hindustan remain subject to the greatest of all calamities, that of desolation by famine, and subsequent pestilence. This dreadful scourge having already in the course of twenty-two years, once devasted these fair provinces from one extremity to the other, and only so late as two years ago raged on our south-west frontier in the territory of our ally and every possible means of averting these dreadful visitations remaining yet unthought of, untried. This reflection impresses me strongly with the idea of inhumanity and improvidence from the enormity of misery and wretchedness which inevitably continues to impend over the heads of the natives whilst every provisional plan having only the semblence of notionality remains unattempted on the part of our Administration In justice to the late Governor-General it must indeed be allowed this important object did not escape his foresight, and the public granary, which had been erected in the province of Behar by his direction, it is to be wished for, may remain for ever a durable monument to the honour of his Administration, and to the glory of our nation which prides itself in acts of popular humanity and maintaining the rights of all subjects to them. In furtherance of the late Governor-General's views it appears to me, that there yet remain untried other means in themselves more simple less despondent to Government, and by which Mr. Hasting's intentions may be carried into execution with more certainty and general effect, the only provision proposed by him against this calamity, being subject to fail from the want of means and foresight on the part of Administration, in providing and maintaining a depot of grain adequate to the call expected from the impending calamity and other cantingent circumstances which cannot fail to derange every plan established on such foundation. The means I have to suggest are these: It is well-known that the Malaya Peninsula so near our south east frontier as the promontary of Archeen (the climate —and soil of which country differ in no assignable quality from that of our three provices) produces in the most luxuriant abundance the rago tree affording a spacies of food highly valued and eagerly sought after by the natives of every denoimination under our Government, it is also known, that it will grow in the same soil, and with as little labour and expense on the part of the cultivator as the palmyra tree or cocoanut one or both of which are I believe, universally disseminated over our three provinces. What I have to propose is that the Board would direct, one or more of our pilot vessels, which can be best spared at this season of the year to proceed to Archeen and bring from thence such a number of plants of this tree, as may form a stock here at Calcutta, to be hereafter transplanted under the influence of Government to the principal provincial towns and from thence disseminated in process of time over our territorial possession, so that every village maintains a stock of this valuable tree in reserve to be cut down as the exigencies of the famine shall require, being a vegetable production not subject to the stme causes of failure as the crops of grain on which the natives now solely depend for their substance The Board are I presume sufficiently informed, that the tree in qustion is of the palm suecies exceeding in its produce (for the space of ground it occupies) every other known tree or species of vegetable. and if once introduced is to be maintained with as little labour and expese as the palmyra or cocoanut, if to a gift of this nature the Board will direct the importation by every packet dispatched to Bussorah of the Persian date tree, which by experience I can ever, will flourish equally here I cannot help thinking that the dreadful calamity in question may (if not wholly) in part be averted by the means proposed, which will afford an everlasting resource and be no further chargeable to Government than its first introduction. I will not trespass any further on the Board's patience by entering into any detail of the best mode of carrying this into execution. Should it meet with their approbation the Committee of Revenue being far more capable of suggesting them, nor should I have presumed to offer untried plan, which in the end might have proved abortive, but for the example of the Great De Le Bourdonnage, who importing from Brazil and introducing the growth of the Manihot root onto the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon rescued the inhabitants from the scourge of famine to which they were subject from the annual hurricanes, which destroyed their harvest and entailed this calamity. Should we even fail in success so noble a monument I conceived ought not to stand unexampled on our part."

Medicinal Plants

My study, oservations, experience and experiments carried on for years at the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, prove that the Eastern Himalaya is one of the most important regions which is favourable for growing on a large scale not only useful plants of our own country but also for introducing many foreign plants of considerable medicinal and economic val

A glance at the Watt's Dictionary of Economic and Commercial Products of India and the results already achieved in the introduction, acclimatisation and cultivation of some of the world's best medicinal plants and the data available on the several others by the past and the present Superintendents of the Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta. show unlimited possibilities of utilising this part of the Himalayas for the cultivation and industrial exploitation of various plants yielding essential oil, dyes, fibres, paper and last but not least the vegetable drugs of considerable value most of which are now imported into the country at a considerable drain on our purses.

The benefit already derived from the successful introduction and cultivation of cinchona introduced by the Indian Botanic Garden in the Darjeeling district in 1862 and subsequently expanded to its present scale is sufficient incentive towards similar venture with regard to the useful plants which are available and possible of growth in this part of the Eastern Himalaya.

In fact, this portion of West Bengal is best suited to large scale cultivation of some of the medicinal plants other than Cinchona. Several other economic plants both indigenous and introduced on which thrive some of the large industries as well as cottage industries are found in abundance or admit of cultivation on a commercial scale in the high mountains of the Darjeeling District and Sikkim Himalaya bordering Tibet.

350 Species

About 350 species mostly wild of economic importance are so far recorded from the Darjeeling district alone. These may conveniently be divided into medicinal plants, timber, fibre, paper, oil, dye, gum and resin yielding plants, fruits and vegetables, cereals and fodder.

It has been found from field study and local enquiry that the information already available in literature on many of these is meagre and in some cases rather vague. Of the timber trees there are a little over one hundred species, some of which are considered to yield first class timber. About hundred species of medicinal plants are found wild and many of these need further study and careful examination and chemical analysis and clinical experiments.

One of such plants is Dichora Febrifuga. This plant as the name suggests drives away fever and the local people often use it for this purpose. This plant along with others is now being studied and experimented upon by Hon'ble Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of West of Bengal, and his associates in the laboratory as a specific remedy in malarial fever. The chemical analysis by Mr. Halder reveals its great efficacy in controlling the fever.

Dr. Krukoff of U.S.A. is also keenly interested in this plant. Elsholtzia Blanda is supposed to have curative property in the treatment of old sores and choleric diarrhoea.

Justicia Gandarusa is considered as Bisalya Karani and the juice of the leaves like Eupatorium Ayapana has the property of stopping internal haemorrhage and wounds.

The young leaves and flowers of the hill nettle Urtica Parviflora are cooked and much eaten by the hillmen. It is considered invigorating and after child birth used as a cleaning agent.

For Black-Water Fever

Vitex Peduncularis, in spite of what has been noted as its negative property by some distinguished medical man, is widely used in Assam with remarkable results as a specific remedy for black-water fever.

Seeds of Celastrus Paniculatus in special doses are found to yield wonderful results in the treatment of some type of rheumatism. Recent researches of Dr. R. Chatterjee reveal the healing property of Berberidene, an alkaloid extracted from Sikkim Berberis in the treatment of sores and eye infections. Flowers of Rhododendron Arboreum and Woodfordi Floribunda are considered as specific remedy for dysentery and sold as such in the market. Acorus Calamus which grow in abundance in swampy areas in the hills between an elevation of 4,000 and 5,000 ft. is the well known remedy for obstinate cough.

Valuable medicinal herbs such as Lycopodium, Aconites, Digitalis, Ephedra, Atropa Belladona, Lobelia, Hyoscyamus, Rheum, Jatamunsi and many others grow wild in the temperate and

(Continued on Page 24)

THEY CRAWLED TO SEE THE QUEEN

No one had a better view of the Queen than these children who crawled under the canvas screens at the Royal Norfolk Show on the Sandringham estate.

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

Heading For Plutocracy?

HOW FISCAL COMMISSION REPORT WILL AFFECT COMMON MAN

THE report of the Indian Fiscal Commission is a staggering document.

Its recommendations run counter to the doctrine and profession of a 'welfare state' aspired to by the Congress rulers of India.

The Commission's plan, if implemented, would have serious repercussions on the budgetary position of the Government of India.

They may even unloosen forces, which may disturb the social and economic order of society. For the plan will make the rich richer and poor still more poor.

IT REJECTS THE BASIS OF EQUAL SACRIFICE AND IN THE NAME OF INDUSTRIALISATION, IT HAS EVOLVED A PLAN WHICH WILL ENTAIL CEASELESS TOIL BY THE INDIAN MASSES FOR THE POWER AND GLORY OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED FAMILIES

Here are the facts.

The Commission says that "the obligation of the protected industries should mainly be with regard to price policy, output policy, quality of production, adoption of technological improvement, training of personnel and anti-social activites. It is not our view that these obligations should be embodied in the relevant statutes dealing with protected or assisted industries nor should they be enforceable in the judicial sense. The Tariff Authority, however, should report to the Government in its periodical reviews the manner in which these obligations are being discharged by the protected industries."

In contrast to this, the Commission has recommended that "the Central Government should fix the prices of raw materials of protected industries by Central Legislation." The Commission has no objection, if a very small number of agricultural commodities were granted protection But selection of a commodity will depend on its importance to an industry The protection, if granted would be for a limited period, say five years and a programme of improvement of agriculture would form an integral part of such protection.

As for the Government and quasi-Government undertakings, a periodical review by a competent authority with a view to the assessment of their efficiency is recommended so also the Tribunal on Services and a Consumers' Council with well defined powers and duties, which would include the study of cost statistics, price structure and price policy and enquiry into consumers' complaints

The Difference

It will be thus seen that the Commission would like price-control on industrial raw materials but no price control over protected manufactures.

It would like a Consumers Council to influence the price policy of State undertakings but no such machinery to influence the price policy of protected industries.

The Commission would like technological improvements in agriculture as 'sine qua non' to protection, which is regarded a hindrance to protected industries. In the last analysis there is hardly any difference between the State-owned and company-owned undertakings, because capital for both is contributed by the general public. By its sacrifices, the public should have greater control over the protected industries.

The Commission has made the following recommendations:—

1. **We understand that the question of depreciation allowance is under the examination of the Government of India. We would emphasise the importance of an early decision.**
2. **We suggest that a standardised practice for remuneration to be allowed to Managing Agents for purposes of calculating costs should be evolved.**
3. **We need not add that return on capital should be fair.**
4. **On broad grounds, the levy of excise on protected articles is inadvisable.**
5. **Sales Taxes as envisaged by the Constitution should be abolished.**
6. **Reference is made to Finance Minister's statement that the entire structure of taxation in the country will be subjected to examination.**
7. **A development Fund out of the revenues from protected industries should be created to assist or protect industries.**
8. **Subsidies to certain industries are recommended.**

Revenues Hit

The basis sources of revenue of the Central Government are taxes on income, excises and customs The Custom Revenues have declined and should sharply decline as the field of protected industries is enlarged. The enhanced depreciation allowance and relief in taxes on incomes should reduce the yield from taxes for income. The field of Central Excises has been curtailed by the Commission. Even the yield from taxes on protected industries has to be apportioned and earmarked for assistance to industries. In addition, the Government is called upon to incur expenditure on Industrial Research, Tariff Board and other Organisations to serve the Industries.

The question, therefore, is how is the Government to finance its administration. The Commission, however, has not indicated the cost of its own recommendations or alternative sources of revenue to cover up the deficit created by its recommendations. The orthodox economists, such as Dr. Marshall and Taussig have laid down "ability" to pay as a principle of sound taxation. **The Commission, obviously has rejected this principle, much less to speak of the "social justice" principle** There is a bigger issue, namely, why should the common man make the sacrifices, he is called upon to make? Industrialisation is not an end but the means to an end, the end being a higher standard of living. It also means self-sufficiency of a country. Conversely, protection to an industry should cease, as soon as it is able to export its products. Then again the availability of raw materials has so far been the 'sine qua non' to grant of protection. The Commission has rejected both these principles. In fact, it has no recommendations relating to termination of protection. And it says that "local availability of raw materials should not be a condition for protection."

No Effective Relief

If the Commission's plan were accepted, the common man can hope for no effective relief even against the anti-social activities of the industrialists.

With his practical experience of sugar and textile industries, the common man can be under no disillusion about his higher standard of living.

In short, the Commission's plan will hardly inspire confidence in the masses for harder work and sacrifices.

Further more, it is a matter of common knowledge that protection has led to concentration of wealth in a few hands. The Commission's Plan would speed up this process.

The Commission has recommended adherence to the Havana Charter and International Trade Organisation. Side by side it has suggested that quantitative restrictions should be sparingly used. The Havana Charter, however is totally opposed to quantitative control In other words, the Commission has tried to eat its cake and have it

Overhauling

The Planning Commission will also **priorities for development and recommend an overhaul of the Governmental machinery for the implementation of its plans.** The Planning Commission is purely an advisory body. It can render advice. The acceptance and implementation of this advise will rest not only with the Central Cabinet but also with the Cabinets of the Independent Sovereign Republics called the States. The sugar muddle of last year would show how ineffective Central control has become.

There have been four enquiries, during the Congress regime into the machinery of the Central Government. They were conducted by Sir Girjashankar Bajpai, Mr. A. D. Gorwala, the Economy Committee and the two Gopalswamys— Gopalswamy Ayyangar and R. A. Gopalswamy. In their essentials, all the four reports are peacefully slumbering in pigeon-holes

The Commission may make recommendations for an overhaul of the Government machinery, but these recommendations may not be accepted, just as those of the other four committees were not accepted!

Let me go to the second stage in which a particular recommendation is actually accepted. In a large number of cases, no decision is final and in many cases decisions are not implemented.

Two cases should illustrate the point.

The Works Minister, Mr. Gadgil had announced in Parliament in February last that twenty attached offices were being shifted from New Delhi to relieve congestion In actual practice, only a few of such offices were actually shifted. Instead of loyally implementing a Cabinet decision to which they themselves were a party, Mr. Gadgil's colleagues had been sabotaging their own decision.

Second case. **After prolonged discussions, lasting for months The Cabinet had decided against revising the ceiling prices of raw cotton. Within six weeks this decision was reversed. The Cabinet in raising the ceiling prices of cotton decided in favour of bulk purchases in June last.** Doubts have been expressed openly in regard to the practicability of bulk purchase plan

Thirdly, will the Planning Commission change the Ministers, who have done their best to ruin the machinery of the Government? Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's Health Ministry solemnly banned the sale of cut-fruits and uncovered eatables, all of which are sold under the very nose of her Ministry till today. **The personnel of her office plead the paucity of staff as an excuse for the non-implementation of their decision.** The issue is why was the decision announced if there was no staff to implement it?

Helplessness

As for the priorities, building material has been in short supplies for almost ten years. And yet there has been a regular scramble for building material between the Government and the public, between the Central and the State Governments and between one Ministry and the other of the Central Government. The Ministry of Agriculture demands building material for its Grow More Food Campaign, the Ministry of Education for Schools and Museums, Ministry of Communication for Post Offices and aerodromes, the Ministry of Health for hospitals, Ministry of Transport for roads and ports, the Ministry of Defence for buildings for its armed forces and training institutions, Ministry of Labour for industrial housing and the displaced persons. And while the displaced persons are facing the third monsoon under the open sky, Dr. Shanti Sarup Bhatnagar and Mr. A. S deMello walk away with millions of bricks and thousands of bags of cement for their so-called National Laboratories and stadiums!

Democracy is really a pullocracy and Messrs Bhatnagar and deMello have really great pull

Then again, will the Commission prove more powerful than Maulana Azad, in case it came to the conclusion that steel plants should have higher priority than the Education Ministry's Basic Education Plan?

Those who know the working of the Nehru Government doubt the potentialities of the Planning Commission for effectiveness against the atomic personalities of Maulana Azad Doctor Bhatnagar and Mr. A. S. deDello. The Planning Commission may be an excellent institution, but its effectiveness becomes illusory with a Government which has no mind of its own, for which no decisions are final and whose ministers often work on the principle of maximum effort for their own election purposes.

PARADISE FOR BOTANISTS

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(Continued from Page 23)

alpine zone of the Sikkim Himalaya. In the high mountains the Lepchas, who are undoubtedly the best herbalists among the hill tribes in the Sikkim Himalaya, profusely use the medicinal herbs of this hill region in the treatment of their various ailments as they live in localities not easily accessible to modern medical science Moreover, examination of the list of marketable vegetable drugs now imported to India shows that at least 60 percent of these are possible of cultivation on a broad scale in the Darjeeling Himalayas without much difficulty and expense, like the quinine-yielding Cinchona and Emetine-yielding Ipecac. It is, therefore, high time that these should be investigated and cultivated on modern lines first on an experimental plot and then extended over a wide area to make India not only self-sufficient for her own requirements but also for exporting either raw or finished products overseas to the countries outside India.

Fibre From Plants

There are about 30 fibre-yielding plants and half a dozen paper-and-oil-yielding plants found growing wild in these hills. The fibre of Daphne Cannabina is amazingly strong enough to bear heavy load. The well-known hand-made Nepal paper is chiefly made from the fibre of Edgeworthia Gardnerii and Daphne Cannabina. In Nepal there is a good village industry of this paper. Hooker mentions that the oil glands of the leaves of Shrubby Rhoddendron Setosum and R. Lepidotum which grow in mass at an elevation of 10-14,000 ft. are likely to yield volatile oil, which is likely to be much valued by perfumers and comparable to Gaultheria of America. In fact the leaves and young twigs of these Rhododendrons and Juniperus Recurva and J. Pseudosabina are sold in the open market of Darjeeling at the rate of Re. 1 and Re. 1-4-0 per seer and burnt as incense or for driving away insects and mosquitoes. Fruits of Juniperus are used as one of the ingredients in the preparation of beer The tung oil-yielding plants, particularly the hill species Aleurites Montana introduced by the writer, is found to do very well in the Cinchona plantation and Assam tea estates. It yields excellent drying oil and for some industrial purposes it is better than linseed oil

Dye Plants

There are about twelve indigenous plants which yield red, scarlet, yellow blue, violet dyes.

These vegetable dyes in the hills are profusely used in dying woollen garments, carpets and cotton fabrics in higher Sikkim and Tibet.

They are the chief ingredients for dying and used freely in the industrial school at Kalimpong. Tons of Majista (Rubia Cordifolia) are taken over to high Sikkim and Tibet where this delicate climbing herb is used for dying wool red for preparing the famous Tibetan carpets, blankets, garments, and so on. The vast forests of firs (Abies Webbiana) and other conifers are potential resources for gums, resins and paper pulp of high quality imported from North Europe. These can be used for commercial purposes if proper transport facilities are arranged in these parts and forests are maintained in a scientific manner.

In some of the areas good temperate fruits can be grown. Sikkim apples which yield heavily at Lacha can be had at a cheap rate in Calcutta if these can be brought down quickly. A canning industry for preserving peas, beans, bananas, prunes, oranges and others can very well be tried as a small industry in Kalimpong which will undoubtedly be a profitable business. There is a great scope for increasing production of orange and manufacturing lemon oil as a cottage industry. From the point of horticulture suitable areas between 3500 to 8,000 ft. in the higher part of Kalimpong can be developed into one of the world's best nurseries for growing stove plants, orchids, annuals, subalpines and European vegetables and flowers. The orchids of the Sikkim Himalaya as can be seen from the pictures of the King and Pantling's Orchid volume published in the Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta Vol VIII, pt. 1-4 are much prized all over the world. But these orchids, many a bulbous plants, Lilies, Iris, and others are ruthlessly exploited by interested person and some of them are almost extinct now. Steps should be taken to preserve and culture them

From the point of botanical studies and particularly field study of vegetation, soil erosion, systematic, taxonomy and ecological investigation of flowering plants, Conifers, Ferns and Fern allies, Mosses, Liver-worts, Algae, Fungi and Lichens the Sikkim Himalaya is a unique spot—a paradise for the botanists and gardeners—in India if not in Asia.

Will Point Four Answer ASIA'S CRY FOR BREAD, First Of Four Freedoms

FOR most of the world's population, the great wartime pledges of freedom from fear and want—for all men everywhere—are still largely a dream. Three-quarters of the world's people live in under-developed countries in malnutrition and poverty. They share but little in the dynamic progress of the rest of the world. The war lifted their aspirations toward political independence and economic progress, yet in most cases their food and consumption standards have not yet regained even the low pre—war levels.

Meanwhile the economic outlook of a great capital-supplying region—Western Europe—grows darker as the years of ECA aid run out.

President Truman's Point Four proposals offered a way to start attacking the problems of economic development in the poorer nations of the world. They also offered Western Europe, where substantial progress is under way, an answer to the great economic question: What happens when the Marshall Plan ends?

When approved by Congress and implemented by international agreement, the Point Four programme will provide technical experts to assist countries to develop their economies. But "know-how" alone is not enough. Technical services are useless, as President Truman has said, unless they are followed by international investment to make the blueprints function.

In pre-war days the under-developed countries helped finance a triangular or mutilateral flow of trade which supported the prosperity of Western Europe. The under developed regions (especially in the tropics) regularly sold to North America far more in raw materials (rubber, copra, petroleum, silk, sugar, jute, copper, coffee tea, and many others) than they purchased in North American exports. Their surplus dollar earnings went to Western Europe, as profits and interest on investments and as payments for Western European industrial products and services. There, in turn, dollars helped Western Europe finance its great net imports of goods from America (including purchases of our cotton, tobacco, dried fruits, corn, wheat, bacon and lard, automobiles, office machinery and heavy electrical equipment).

Today the under developed countries are no longer able to earn a dollar surplus in foreign trade and the increases in self-government and the liquidation of foreign holdings have reduced their obligations to Europe. Instead of receiving a steady current net inflow of dollars from the underdeveloped countries, Western Europe has been paying back for wartime contributions, notably in the gradual liquidation of blocked sterling balances.

Western Europe has thus been unable to finance its post war import needs from America not only because of the war's devastation in Europe, but also because of the havoc in other parts of the world and the consequent disappearance of dollar payments.

That is major reason why, as European industry and agriculture complete their rehabilitation and as Marshall Plan payments approach their end, Europe still finds itself faced with a continuing inability to buy and pay for its needed imports from the Americas.

Since Western Europe broadly imports raw materials and export finished products, no amount of integration of its own national economies can solve its over-all dollar problem. Nor can the increased co-operation of Western European economies with those of other soft-currency areas in Asia, Africa and Latin America provide Europe with all the raw materials it needs; it must draw on North America too.

Basic Conception

This economic background is essential to an understanding of Point Four's broad basic conception: to give underdeveloped nations the "know-how" and the means to help them help themselves—to raise their production and consumption, their exports and their imports, and to bring about a steady, dynamic increase in the world's economic activity. This increase would simultaneously make markets for the expanding industries of the Americas, Europe and the underdeveloped countries. But whether the programme can contribute to a rapid reestablishment of a multilateral system of world trade, or whether it simply creates direct markets for US goods which will dry up as soon as our financing slackens, depends on the way in which it is carried out.

Point Four is Democracies' shield against cold war in the Far East.

U.S. which votes the funds should also administer it, is the voice of America.

Others believe that U.N.O. is a more impartial agency for the administration of the funds, as its motives will be above suspicion.

In this article contributed to the "New Republic", Mordecal Ezekiel analyses the issue in all its implications.

The extent of dollar investment abroad needed to enable world trade to function is indicated roughly from past experience. Since the war, the United States and Canada have financed world recovery by loans and grants running from dol. 7 billion to dol.8 billion a year. In 1949 these declined to dol. 6 billion, and 1950 will be lower still. Most of those funds went to Western Europe.

To make Point Four really effective in the future, international investment in the underdeveloped countries will be needed eventually in sums of around dol. 5 billion a year. Later, the nations can pay back these investments from their expanded exports to the US and other countries.

American national income has doubled every 20 years. With continued growth in our economy, even if it is not quite so rapid, we shall need more and more imports in the years ahead, especially of raw materials. Thus we can help to provide expanding export markets for production in backward countries. During the period in which the funds are being advanced they will provide dollars for the rest of the world to continue to buy American exports. If a considerable part of these dollar investments is spent for European products, increased investment in the underdeveloped countries can also help to restore the triangular flow of world trade.

This would support the recovery of Western Europe and the continuation of democratic governments, thereby making markets for European industrial products. It would also give Europe the dollars to continue its imports of American goods. Over the longer pull, as the world economy and our own expand together, we then would have time to adjust ourselves to fewer and fewer net exports, instead of having to make the change almost overnight.

If these good results are to follow, three conditions are necessary:

The funds advanced, whether loans or grants, must not be "tied" to direct expenditure in America.

Europe must produce the largest part of the industrial equipment needed by the underdeveloped countries.

These countries in turn must spend a substantial part of their foreign funds in Europe rather than in the US.

All of these conditions are germane to the current issue, now hotly debated in Washington, as to whether the US share of Point Four technical assistance should be provided directly by the United States, or whether a substantial portion should be channeled through the UN and its specialized agencies.

Technical Assistance

On their side, the manifold departments and agencies of the US Government rightly stress the fact that they are already in the technical-asistance business.

U.S. Government bureaus are already spending millions of dollars a year in technical-assistance activities. They are experienced in choosing personnel, establishing relations with countries, giving practical help on the spot. All they need to do is to expand their present scale of operations. On the other hand, the UN institutions have had little operating experience, and are hampered by multiple controls and international frictions. Also it is easier and simpler for a government department to get an appropriation from Congress, for use by established government departments, spend the money directly, and account to Congress on how it is spent, than to follow through on the spending of the money as part of the operations of an international agency drawing funds from many countries. In these circumstances, many Washington officials honestly feel they are best qualified to spend the bulk of the proposed Point Four appropriations, and they reflect this feeling to Congress.

Here, on the other side, are the arguments which favour using the UN and its specialized agencies:

First, if a substantial portion of the US funds is channeled through the UN, it will stimulate corresponding contributions from other countries. These countries, in addition, have capable technicians in many fields available for foreign service. Why should we in the US pay the whole cost ourselves when other advanced countries are prepared to share part of the burden with us?

Foreign Control

Second, direct assistance from any nation is feared in many parts of the world. Many of the poorest countries have just succeeded in throwing off foreign control. They are jealous of their hard-won liberties. Their political opposition is quick to attack any move that may suggest new dependence on foreign powers or new concessions to foreign influences. Technical assistance through the UN is on a different plane. Their governments are members and help formulate its policies; they do not endanger their independence, political or financial, in working with the UN.

Third, while the UN is never to the business than the US as it has wider resources of technicians on which to draw. Even if funds are provided, the shortage of trained brains may for a long time be the factor limiting the extent and effectiveness of technical assistance. UN missions use technicians from many countries all over the world, while direct US technical aid is largely extended through US citizens. This makes for greater variety of viewpoint and opinion among the UN experts, and probably sounder eventual recommendations, as the editors of the New Republic have pointed out. Further, European experts, in particular, have had long practical experience in dealing with the problems of underdeveloped countries. They understand not only the physical and technical conditions, but the habits of thought and work of the people. Now that colonialism itself is dying, most of these experts are ready to give intelligent and loyal service in helping backward countries increase—their output for their own benefit. In many cases these non-American experts may be more realistic and understanding in dealing with the problems of more primitive countries than are American experts. For example, in my own experience abroad, I have found American experts frequently over-disposed to assume that the answer to all problems is to do things just as we do them in the US.

Countries often may be better aided to take the next steps ahead by technicians from countries not so many decades or generations removed from them in economic and social progress. Thus American experts frequently put great emphasis on "efficiency" on saving labour, even in countries where

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Blue Prints Can't Stop Hunger—March

'I'M BUSY FIGHTING THE STATE DEPARTMENT'

Herblock in 'The Washington Post'

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

SHOULD art galleries lend their pictures to children's organisations, to schools, to youth clubs and to hospitals? We know, as a matter of fact, that too few people go to the great art galleries because they seem to be far removed from actual life. So why not take pictures to the people?

Looking at a great picture can be a cheerful and consoling experience, but many thousands of people in institutions and hospitals never get a chance of seeing a masterpiece. Many dismal buildings, too, would be brightened by a fine splash of colour or an artist's vision of mountain and sea.

Pictures were meant for people to look at, to admire and enjoy. So if people do not go to the galleries, let the galleries take the pictures to the people

Soothing Sleep

Why is it that doctors and educated parents insist that children should go to bed early and get up with the rising of the Sun?—asks Nini.

Well, because sleep plays a very important part in human life. Hence it is essential that school-going children must have at least nine or ten hours of sound, undisturbed sleep. During these hours, he or she must be dead to the world, so that when the hours of sleep are over, the child feels fresh in mind and healthy in body, and his senses alive and receptive to what goes on around.

The health of children is largely affected by the hours of rest. Babies become cranky and peevish when they have had insufficient sleep. That child is really healthy who can enjoy hours of unperturbed rest.

The habit of regular hours of sleep is formed during childhood. Mothers are largely responsible for this. A comfortable soft bed, open windows, from which fresh air can come in, and regular hours of meal are necessary to induce sound sleep. Once you are old enough to look after yourself, you should continue with this habit. Never cut down your hours of rest for the sake of studies. Reading late at nights is injurious to both health and mind, as it often gives rise to insomnia and restlessness. The curse of insomnia is the worst disease that can befall anyone.

Nine o'clock is the right time for you school-going children to crawl into your beds. Early mornings are the best hours for studies, for then the mind is fresh to take in facts, and the body for any exertion. Once get yourself regularised to this habit, and you will see that most of your health and school troubles are over.

Never sleep with too many pillows under your head, as it affects blood circulation, causing many a time a headache and a feeling of restlessness. The head should be just comfortably raised .The bedsheets must be clean and white, and you must never go to bed with unwashed feet. Once a week or a fortnight, the bed, matress, blankets and all must be aired and left the whole day in the sun

There is no rest, so complete, and free from care, as a good night's sleep. Have you ever considered sleep as a blessing? A man who has destroyed his sleep speaks of it thus:

"The innocent sleep:
Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleave of care,
The death of each day's life,
sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast,"..

What terms can be more endearing than these!

A New Bed

"Oh dear!" mewed Mr. Portly as he started to lick his paws dry. "How I hate the weather lately! First it snowed; and every time I went out I sank in up to my ears. Now it's thawing, and the garden's covered with water and sloshy-squashy snow-ice. I'll have to stay in again today."

So he curled up on the rug before the kitchen fire.

But just as he was having a lovely dream he was woken up, and had to find somewhere else to sleep because the kitchen was being cleaned.

So he went into the sitting-room and curled up there.

But just as he was having a lovely dream he was woken up and had to find somewhere else to sleep because the sitting-room was being cleaned.

So he went up into Ann and Christopher's bedroom and curled up there.

But just as he was having a lovely dream he was woken up, and again had to find somewhere else to sleep, for the bedroom was being cleaned too!

"Oh, blow this!" cried Mr. Portly. "A cat, must sleep somewhere!"

Down into the kitchen he went again, but the chairs and rug weren't put back yet, and the linoleum was much too cold to sleep on.

"So what?" growled Mr. Portly angrily.

And then he saw that the door of the big cupboard under the dresser was open. "Ha, ha!" he cried, and he hopped. Stepping carefully over bars of soap and packets of washing powder, he got to the farthest corner. And there he found Mummie's rag bag.

Big and bulging it was, with bits of old shirts and socks and jerseys. In no time Mr. Portly had scrabbled his way right inside, and curled up cosily and completely hidden.

"This is where I'll sleep in future", he said. And there, every night now, he does

HIDDEN TREASURE

A family gathered round a dying woman heard the words: "Share it between you. It is hidden in...."

Her sentence was never finished. For weeks the family searched the home, every cupboard, shelf, and cubbyhole. They found nothing.

Weeks later, 15-year-old Kenneth Fannon, an apprentice in a Woolwich store, was stripping a three-piece suite sent in for repair Removing the bottom of one of the seats, he paused. He had found an old tea-caddy lying among the springs

Inside the caddy was a tightly-rolled wad of Treasury notes. Another search revealed a flat tin box tied with a piece of string. As Kenneth unfastened the string the lid sprang off. The box was stuffed tight with more bank-notes.

Altogether the treasure amounted to well over £500. "I had never seen so much money in my life," said Kenneth.

He reported his find to his employers and the owner of the suite was called in. Then the tale of the dying mother was told. And Kenneth received a reward for his honesty.

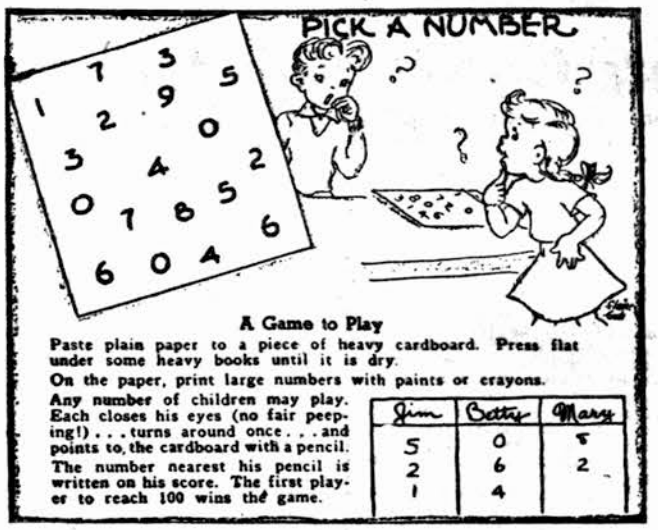
MODEL PUPIL?

A stranger visiting Cooke Street School, Bentley, near Doncaster, at 9 a.m. would perhaps be surprised to see a little brown and white terrier enter the school and take his place in a classroom with the children.

The terrier, Rex, has been doing this for four years. The habit started one day when Rex followed the granddaughters of his owner to school and refused to go away. The children of the school grew very fond of Rex and obtained permission for him to stay so long as he did not become a nuisance.

SWIMMING UNDER ICE

Two frogmen went swimming in a pond under two inches of ice the other day. They were members of the Cave Divin Society, exploring the 15-foot depths of a pond at Wortley, near Sheffield.



A Game to Play

Paste plain paper to a piece of heavy cardboard. Press flat under some heavy books until it is dry.

On the paper, print large numbers with paints or crayons.

Any number of children may play. Each closes his eyes (no fair peeping!) . . . turns around once . . . and points to, the cardboard with a pencil. The number nearest his pencil is written on his score. The first player to reach 100 wins the game.

Jim	Betty	Mary
5	0	5
2	6	2
1	4	

Anglers' nets, which were being used to remove 35,000 coarse fish to the neighbouring Howbrook Dam, were being repeatedly torn, and the frogmen went down to investigate what obstructions were causing the damage. They found two iron pillars secured to the bottom of the pond.

A DEMON MASTERED

One of the demons of industry has now been mastered.

The demon is the tongue of red-hot metal that issues from the rolling mill at 25 miles an hour, bouncing up and down and emitting vast clouds of steam as the cooling water strikes it. This fiery serpent has hitherto resisted all attempts to measure its thickness until it has cooled down sufficiently for a man wearing asbestos gloves to measure it with a micrometer.

Now it has been announced that X-rays will do the job and rid the scalding terror of its dangers. The precise thickness of the metal, down to a thousandth of an inch, can be measured at the moment it leaves the rolls, while it is still red-hot. The speed with which it travels, and the bouncing up and down, will not affect the accuracy of the result, nor will the steam from the cooling water affect it in any way since the steam is transparent to X-rays.

Thus a problem of industry, which for many years was a source of delay and error, has been solved with the aid of science.

PATIENCE

The teacher was marking the day's lessons. Pupils had been asked to draw from memory the outline of England. Underneath one drawing the teacher came upon this comment:

"I know this is not a very good map, but I can say with the poet: England, with all thy faults I love thee still."

POOR PERCY

To be a trapeze artist
Was Percy's present folly.
To swing about with grace and ease
Would be he thought, quite jolly.
He made himself a fine trapeze,
Then swinging ever faster
Alas! he tried to somersault.....
His leg is now in plaster!

HIDDEN ANIMALS

The name of an animal is hidden in each line of this verse.

I rambled down the quiet lane,
Where foxgloves grew about my feet
And underneath a shapely oak,
I mused upon the grassy seat.
Young Catherine found me there anon,
And shared with me the vista sweet.

Answer: Ram, Fox, Ape Ass, Cate, Hare.

FIND THE NUMBER

There is a certain number which when divided by two, three, four, five, or six, will leave a remainder of one, but when divided by seven leaves nothing. Can you find it?

Answer: 301.

WORDS WITHOUT VOWELS

How many English words—real words—can you think of which contain none of the vowels a, e, i, o, u? Here are some.

CRY, BY, CRYPT, CYST.

How many more can you find?

LOOKING BACK

How pleasant it is at the end of the day,
No follies to have to repent;
To reflect on the past and be able to say.
That my time has been properly spent.

SHARP LESSON

A foolhardy fellow named Morse,
Leaped on to the back of a horse,
He believed he could ride,
But alas for his pride,
He was thrown in a thick bush of gorse.

TWO VARIETIES

The student had asked what is a mortar-board. The teacher gave this definition.

"It is a thing which, when carried by a labourer, often has concrete on top." he said, "but when worn by a student often has concrete under it".

A Catch

Test your friends with this little problem.

A man was asked how many children he had and replied: I have six sons and every son has a sister." How many children has he?

Most people will say twelve, but the answer, of course, is seven—for the man had six sons and one daughter.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Brother Shewak Bhojraj, Shri Tirath Sabhani, Shrimati Vidya Motwani, Miss Hardier T. Gidwani, Miss Thakuri V. Lakhani, Miss Jethi T. Sipahimalani, Shri Mangho Thadhani and Miss Sati Ramchandani visited the Kalyan Camps at Ulhasnagar. The children of the Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, Kalyan Camp No 5, gave a very nice programme of entertainment. Workers of all the camps promised to carry on the work more systematically and with greater enthusiasm

All are most welcome to join the All-India children's association—Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh.

Full particulars and enrolment forms may be obtained from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. When writing for them, please mention your full name and address and age and enclose a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be pleased to hear from you at any time

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YOUR BRAIN HAS SPARE PARTS

How Speech Was Restored To Those That Had Lost It

UNTIL a few years ago doctors believed that nothing could be done for aphasia victims, the thousands of men and women who are made speechless by a brain accident or an apoplectic stroke, writes Milton Silverman and Kate Holliday in "The Saturday Evening Post".

The aphasia victim may be unable to talk, read or write. He may fail to understand the words he hears, or lose the power to add or subtract numbers, to recognize collors, to remember a familiar tune. He may have any one of these symptoms, or many of them in combination. Doctors believed these conditions incurable because when brain cells are destroyed they stay destroyed, instead of healing like other tissue.

This was a baffling situation, for some strokes and some head wounds were followed only by aphasia, some only by a peculiar kind of paralysis, and some by both. And some aphasic patients never regained their speech, while others improved partially or completely, apparently regardless of what their physicians did or didn't do.

Answer To Puzzle

The answers to this puzzle came in the form of two basic discoveries made a half-century apart. In 1861 a French anthropologist and surgeon, Paul Broca, learned that in most right-handed people speech is controlled by an area in the left side of the brain, and in most left-handed people this speech centre lies in the right side of the brain.

Then, in the early 1900's, a Swedish doctor, Solomon Eberhard Henschen, found that everyone is born with two speech centres, one on each side of the brain. One of these becomes dominant early in life; the other remains relatively unused and untrained. But, he claimed, if the dominant speech centre is damaged, then the other centre might be educated to take over the lost function.

Duplicate Sets

In 1917, when he was 70 years old, Dr. Henschen began major research on aphasia. He accumulated from half a dozen countries the detailed records on 1,500 aphasic patients, from which he concluded that the brain contains many duplicate sets of centres controlling many different functions.

One pair, in the back of the brain, controls understanding of visual images. If a clot or hemorrhage hits the dominant centre, the victim becomes mentally blind: he can *see*, but he can't understand what he *sees*. He can't read

Other sets of centres control comprehension of spoken language and formulation of speech. Still others are involved in mathematical calculations, music, colour and writing.

Henschen's conclusions showed that the typical speechless victim was carrying his own potential rehabilitation in the undamaged and unused portion of his own brain.

He Rewrote It

Henschen published his findings in full: not only the detailed and coded abstract on each of the 1,500 cases but —to minimize possible translation errors—in the original language of the doctor who supplied it. His masterpiece was so expensive, at $65, and so complicated that practically nobody read it.

Then along came Danish-born Johannes Maagaard Nielsen. After years of study in America and Europe, he started in 1930 to make a complete study of brain function. "Right away", he says, "I realized I didn't know enough about aphasia. I ordered every book on the subject. One was Henschen's. It was the most remarkable book I'd ever seen

Nielsen could read the languages and comprehended Henschen's scientific phrases. So, summarizing Henschen's material and adding new data based on recent American and European studies, he rewrote the tome into a comparatively simple book.

Doctors read it; the book, in fact, ran into a second edition. It told how to recognize which side of a patient's brain had been damaged and how to find which parts of the brain remained unharmed. And it explained that the treatment of aphasia depends on educating the undamaged side of the brain

This is done by following the same principles that you would use in teaching a Chinese to speak English when you don't know Chinese. You use a combination of pantomime, demonstration and—clear, distinct pronounciation, plus infinite patience.

War Victims

In 1946 a Veterans' Administration official wrote Nielsen: "We have hundreds of men who suffered brain injuries and are now aphasic. We want to do something for them. Can you help?"

"We will start an aphasia clinic", Nielsen replied.

He along with Dr. Edwin Cole of Harward, was named national consultant on aphasia to the VA, and the clinic was opened at the Birmingham Hospital at Van Nuys, Calif., under the direction of Dr. Donald Schultz, a 37-year-old psychologist and speech expert.

Their first patient was Tony Ramirez, age 26, who had been in the hospital for three years, most of that time in the "lock ward" reserved for dangerous psychopathic patients. Fragments of a high-velocity shell had pierced his brain; surgeons had removed the fragments, but Tony couldn't talk, read or write. His chart bore the words, "Highly Suicidal".

Tony came in between two husky orderlies. When Schultz tried to pat his shoulder, he leaped back into a crouch, clenched his fists and bared his teeth. Then Tony pointed one finger at his head and muttered what sounded like "Pow-pow".

"Oh, you want to blow out your brains?" asked Schultz.

Tony nodded despondently.

"Okay. But first we'll have a little lesson. Sit down, and relax. Now, Tony I want you to try and repeat after me, 'Ay-y-y. o-o-oh, ee-e-e'."

Tony just sat, staring at his feet. At the end of 15 minutes the lesson was abandoned, a failure.

"It took weeks", Schultz says, "before Tony showed any sign of interest". Then one day he repeated, "Ay-y-y". The cure was beginning.

Patience Wins

It took 150 days—150 15-minute lessons—before Tony had conquered half a dozen sounds; during this time he periodically fell back into moods of despondency and hopelessness. But after 13 months Schultz and Nielsen approved Tony's departure from the hospital. His record ends with the notation: "Discharged. Aphasia completely relieved". He went off to a job in a welding plant.

Then there was Jack Roberts, a graduate chemical engineer whose head had been pierced by shell fragments. Jack could talk, but his words made no sense. "I knew what I wanted to say", he told the doctors later, "but I couldn't get the right words".

Before the war his IQ had been 140—the mark of a near-genius. At the hospital his test came out at 15—the score of an imbecile. Jack was so desperate to regain his powers of speech that, during his first lessons, rivers of sweat gushed down his face. "The first thing is to relax", Schultz told him. "We've got all the time in the world".

And Jack relaxed. After a while the words began coming. He took new intelligence tests and his IQ scores went up to 50, 100, 120 and finally 126. At the end of a year's training he was discharged, with his lines of communication restored.

Mirror And Record Helped Him

Along with these men was Pete Smith, a Marine Corps lieutenant. He started his lessons sitting in front of a mirror, so he could watch the movements of his lips and tongue. He had his first mutterings put on a record, so he could play them back and check on his progress. For six months no progress was detectable. Then he mastered the vowel sounds and moved on to the consonants.

In the succeeding six months Pete advanced at a rate better than one school grade per month. In that short time his undamaged brain centres were given the equivalent of a grammar-school and high-school education in reading, writing and speaking, and he was ready for college

Bigger Salvage

They salvaged several hundred other patients too, among them a young artist—hit in the head by a machine-gun bullet—who could no longer recognize colours. The clinic restored his colour perception. A pianist who had forgotten how to make music was taught to play again.

Similar aphasia clinics are now operating in other hospitals, medical schools and universities. At the University of Minnesota a clinic under the direction of Dr. Richard Zarling has treated scores of patients. His methods are patterned largely on those developed by Nielsen and Schultz.

"Some of my patients", Zarling says, "Had been lying in the chronic-neurological wards for 12 years. Now, in about 12 to 15 months of treatment, we have them up and talking".

Nielsen has estimated that there are approximately 400,000 aphasiacs in the United States today. "With proper application of what we know now", he said, "about 25 per cent of them can be returned to their old jobs as good as new, and an additional 50 per cent can be turned out into the world again as useful, responsible citizens."

CENTRE OF STRATEGY SHIFTS TO THE PACIFIC

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(Continued from Page 6)

Communist regime in China and final liquidation of Chiang-Kai-Shek and the Kuomintang.

3. Removal of all hesitations, suspicions and difficulties in the way of Japanese Peace treaty Pacific Pact and Asian Marshall Aid Programme and their materialisation in due time.

Apparently the Korean War has afforded chances and opportunities to the U.S.A. to implement Dean Acheson's policy of "Total Diplomacy" to 'contain' Communism in the East. In opposition to the Communist line of fortifications along the Asiatic coast, specially from Vladivostock to Chuckchi (Chukotsk) Peninsula opposite the Behring Straits, America will have to consolidate its frontline of defence from beyond Okinawa right through Japan to the Aleutians and Alaska.

Friendly Philippines and Australia will mount guard on its left flank in the Southern Pacific where the Communist threat has not yet materialized so much as in the North, whereas military installations in Guam, Jwojima Marshall Islands, Hawaii and other stations in the mid-Pacific will rear-guard the line.

The Pacific bids fair to be the major theatre of the World War III. In the reshufflings and realignments of relations that will precede the event Japan is the most important factor.

Japan will now be able to conclude peace treaties with most of her enemy nations in last war, regain her "de jure" sovereign status and technically end the state of war. Threat of her military revival will be straightened out by a net work of treaty relations with her neighbours. She will be incorporated in the U.S.A. bloc.

Under the auspices of Occupation Authorities Japan bids fair to rise further and recover her former position. She may again become the industrial leader of the Far East and the scions of her Samurai, with their Bushiodo and cult of harakir, may again shoulder guns to fight, though they may not definitely know whether they fight to augment the earthly glory of the Son of Heaven i.e., the Mikado or halt the aggressive march of World Communism.

The Land of the Rising Sun is rising again. But she rises on the floodtides of War. The situation is so full of uncertain and contigent possibilities that no political Cassandra, howsoever gifted, can prognosticate whether she will rise further still or sink lower down by the impact of the World War III.

Temples Of Khajraho

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(Continued from Page 2)

darya Mahadev temple opens before your vision like a celestial flower. You get fascinated by its elegance and you get half-afraid struck by its grandeur. You feel the dreams of joy and fear that pulsated through its creators, joy at the percepton of the dance of Shiva and fear at his trampling into nothingness during that dance many things which we so much adore."

The grandeur of the image, the brilliance it sheds, the grace that it radiates and the fervent devotion it evokes are beyond description and cannot be adequately described in cold print. One has to see for himself or herself to realise what a privilege it is to have such a worship.

Of the Vaishnavaite shrines the Ramachandra Shrine is perhaps the best. It was built about the year 954 A. D. Like the great temple of Khandarya Mahadev, this temple is carved fully with representations of gods in human form. In the Jain group the shrine of Jinanatha is reckoned as the most prominent. The Chousat Jokini or temple of the sixty-four female demons in Khajraho is the most ancient. It consists merely of a courtyard measuring 105 feet by 60 feet and is surrounded by 64 spired cells, each dedicated to a she-devil.

The Chaturbhuj temple, another beautiful shrine in Khajraho, is noble in design and conception. Very near to this stands the temple of Mritanga Mahadev. The temple of Kunwarnath is connected wih the name of Alha, the heroic figure who figured prominently in the battles of between the Chandela kings and Prithwi Raj.

When that well-known Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsiang visited India in the seventh century, he found that the king of that period 'encouraged men of merit and learned scholars of other lands collected there". For a fairly long period Khajraho maintained its reputation as a centre of learning and culture and is prominently mentioned by Ibn Batuta, the indefatigable Mahamadan traveller who visited Khajraho in the year 1335.

Lifelessness reigns supreme, where once life vibrated with strong pulsations. Times have changed. Khajraho lies dreaming of its glorious past. One is tempted to exclaim with Ruskin:— "The prosperity of nations, as of individials, is cold and hard-hearted and forgetful. The dead die indeed, trampling down by the crowd of the living; the place thereof shall know them no more, for the place is not in the hearts of the survivors for whose interests they have made way. But adversity and ruin point to the sepulchre and it is not trodden on to the chronicle and it doth not decay." — **H P S**

THE RETURN OF THE MALE

ONE shouldn't become too poetical about the first vigorous bursts of bird song in the spring. Contrary to popular belief, according to Dr. Eugene P. Odum, University of Georgia ornithologist, such warblings are not love songs or mating calls; they are the truculent calls of male birds "staking out" territorial claims. The first couple of weeks of spring in northern zones are pretty much a man's world as far as birds are concerned. The girls are still vacationing in the South.

The migrating males head back north ahead of the females to stake out claims and more or less set up housekeeping before the girls arrive. Each bird picks out a territory ranging anywhere from a half acre to ten acres. Then he sings vigorously for a couple of weeks to proclaim to others of his species that he will brook no trespassing. This insures isolation during nesting time and cuts down on competition for food. A bird isn't concerned if birds of other species are on the same territory—he's worried only about trespassing by birds of his own kind.

Later when the females arrive, the males don't sing so vigorously or so often. Some of the male's singing may constitute a mating call—but if he's an un-and-coming bird with an established home and good prospects, he doesn't have to worry much about getting a mate. Birds are a lot like people.

'Easy Way' To Have A Baby Is Not Right

WHY CAESAREANS SHOULD NOT BE NEEDLESSLY RESORTED TO

"DOCTOR, I just won't go through the pain of labour! I'll give you $750 to deliver my baby by Caesarean".

The young married woman was serious. As she listened to her physician's reply she became indignant, writes Kate Holliday in 'Woman's Home Companion'.

"Mrs. Brown", he said, "there is absolutely no indication for risking a surgical birth. Your health is excellent. Your measurements are normal. You will probably have your child with a minimum of difficulty. So no matter how much money you offer me I must refuse".

"Then I'll get myself another doctor".

The doctor sighed as she flounced out of the office. He had been through the scene often.

"Easy Way"

Physicians will tell you that more and more women are calling a Caesarean section the "easy way" to have a baby—completely ignoring the truth about Caesareans and the fact that today we know several ways to make normal childbirth practically painless. Because surgery eliminates the process of labour altogether, they demand to have their children that way. They are "shopping" for doctors who will accommodate them regardless of whether the operation is necessary.

Just how all this shopping began, doctors do not know. But several prominent Hollywood stars have had Caesareans and perhaps this has glamorized the practice in certain circles. Moreover, the operation has become safer since the discovery of the antibiotics and sulfa drugs, so ethical physicians resort to it more frequently than they used to in cases where surgery is indicated but not mandatory. But these facts do not explain the enormous increase in Caesarean sections in the last few years. Ignorance on the part of women, plus fear of labour pain, must also play an important role.

How Wind Blows

Authorities say that the NECESSARY Caesarean deliveries in the United States should amount to no more than five per cent of the total births. Yet in some hospitals as many as 20 per cent of all births are Caesareans. Though these hospitals are scattered, there must be at least 50,000 unnecessary Caesareans each year, most of which are "shopped for".

I have had two Caesareans, the first performed to save not only my life but the life of my son. I can say truthfully that the surgical delivery is not the "easy way" to have a baby.

Why do doctors prefer that a woman have her child naturally if she possibly can?

First and foremost, Caesarean section is MAJOR SURGERY. It is an hour-long operation during which the abdominal cavity is opened with an incision about eight inches long. It involves even greater risk of infection than other pelvic surgeries, since there is always the chance that bacteria in the uterus or birth canal may seep into the abdominal cavity during or after the operation. Because this complicated operation is performed when the system is subject to the added stresses of pregnancy, there is increased danger of surgical shock and pulmonary difficulties.

Great Risk

Thus, the mortality rate for Caesarean section is approximately five times that for other abdominal operations.

AND IT IS EIGHT TIMES AS DANGEROUS TO HAVE A CAESAREAN AS TO HAVE YOUR BABY AS NATURE INTENDED.

There is one more important reason why the profession prefers normal childbirth if possible:

Surgical delivery limits the size of a family.

Occasionally a woman does have a natural birth after a surgical one, but most doctors agree that it is unwise. They feel that since they cannot observe the condition of the scar on the uterus from the Caesarean section there is always the chance that labour contractions may reopen it, throwing the child into the abdominal cavity.

Thus, the motto generally is, "Once a Caesarean, always a Caesarean". And doctors believe a woman can stand only three, though a few women have had more.

Most doctors try to get the consent of the couple to sterilize the mother while performing the third Caesarean section.

Real Need

With all the arguments against Caesareans, why are they ever done?

They are done for two main reasons: to save life and to preserve the health of both mother and child.

The No. 1 reason for Caesarean section is what medicine terms "disproportion": the child's head is too large, the mother's pelvis too small; the passenger is too big for the passageway.

Doctors will tell you that this condition is not so common as it is presumed to be. But occasionally women whose measurements are on the small side produce children with unusually big heads. Then the doctors, rather than chance a long and possibly unproductive labour which would debilitate, maim or perhaps kill the mother, will X-ray during the last month of pregnancy to decide whether a Caesarean section may be safer for both mother and child. It has proved a tremendous factor in reducing the mortality rate of childbirth among women with small measurements.

A Caesarean may be performed also when the placenta is so placed or formed that it tears off the uterine wall before the child is born.

Often only rapid recourse to surgery to deliver the child and control the hemorrhage can prevent a real disaster.

A third indication is when the blood of the mother, and possibly the child, is being poisoned by the incorrect functioning of the kidneys or other organs.

Doctors watch this condition carefully and, if treatment does not prove effective, the child must be removed surgically.

The fourth most important indication is unproductive labour. If a woman has been in hard labour for a long time, with little or no progress during the last six to eight hours, the physician may consider a Caesarean.

Before a decision to operate is made, the doctor determines the amount of dilation of the cervix. Normally it dilates during birth to about 4 inches in diameter. But in some women it does not dilate at all, so the child cannot get through the birth canal. The physician also checks to see if some obstruction, or the position of the child, may be causing the delay.

The Operation

The preparation of a woman for Caesarean section is the same as for any abdominal operation.

Labour is not stopped; the contractions of the uterus, while seeming gigantic to one experiencing them, are actually very slow. They do not interfere with the surgeon's work. An anesthetic is administered, the patient is prepared and surgery begins. The child is delivered eight to ten minutes after the first incision is made but the entire operation may last an hour or more.

A woman is usually up in a chair the day after a Caesarean, is encouraged to walk, to go to the bathroom, soon after. She ordinarily remains in the hospital a week, as against five days for other mothers. Within 6 weeks she may lead a quite normal life.

Questions Answered

Can she nurse her child? Yes. Milk comes into a woman's breast regardless of how her child is delivered whenever pregnancy is terminated.

Can the Caesarean patient do exercises to regain her figure? Definitely, yes. She may begin them a little later than her sisters, but they will be equally effective.

Does a Caesarean birth affect the processes of menstruation and menopause? No, it has no connection with the functioning of the ovaries. The only possible after-effects are those already noted and the fact that the shock of two or three major operations of ANY kind may shorten a woman's life.

Do multiple births necessitate Caesarean? As a rule, no. They are seldom performed for twins. They may be done for triplets or quadruplets. Even then, the mother is encouraged to carry her children as long she can. If she is comparatively comfortable, doctors prefer her to have her babies naturally.

We are extremely fortunate to have the surgical method available, as I myself can testify. But the woman who shops for a doctor who will perform a Caesarean is taking an unnecessary gamble. A Caesarean is NOT the easy way to have a baby.

CAN YOU DO THIS?

The Sadlers Wells ballerinas are to again act as Britain's Fashion Ambassadors when they go on their American tour in the Autumn. At Covent Garden, Margot Fonteyn, Pamela May, Beryl Grey, Violetta Elvin, Gillian Lyn and Robert Helpman were fitted for their casual shoes. Can you do this? Gillian Lyn is seen trying on her casual shoes.

THE PLAY OF IDEAS

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(Continued from Page 7)

didactic Mysteries, to the word music of Shakespeare, to the forms of my idol Mozart and to the stage business of the great players whom I had actually seen acting, from Barry Sullivan, Salvini, and Ristori to Coquelin and Chaliapine.

Most Old-Fashioned Playwright

I was, and still am, the most old fashioned playwright outside China and Japan. But I know my business both historically and by practice as playwright and producer; and I am writing all this to show that without knowing it historically and studying critically the survivals of it that are still in practice—for instance the Westminster School performances of the ancient Latin drama where the women's parts are played by boys as Shakespeare's women's parts were, and are so effective that Shakespeare must have been as strongly against having them played by women as any Holy Willie—no playwright can be fully qualified, nor any theatre critic know what is pontificating about.

And so I close, I hope, this series of essays started by Mr. Rattigan, all of them entertaining in their way, but containing no convincing evidence that the writers have ever seen, written or produced a play

World Copyright

THE TOMATO TREE

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(Continued from Page 5)

ready my dear fellow. Sometimes, two or three of them at a time. A right royal Zulu dance, if you see what I mean. Talk of dodging the brutes." And he said "Ugh." same as I did.

As I said, trees are all very well in their places. But they are not everybody's cup of tea.

I don't expect everybody to agree with me. I know one gentleman who will not,—our Lalaji of Keeling Road. Same gentlemen who will not allow more than one wife to one man. Just one. Whilst objecting strongly to a surfeit of wives he is all for a furfeit of.—what do you think?—mangoes.

There is a garden about 17 miles from Delhi which can show 352 different varieties of the fruit in the course of a year. On the 9th of July, the cry goes round the town, Lalaji will give a feast—or shall we say, a festival in his house in which all the varieties will be represented.

One man's poison another's meat. Well, well, it takes all sorts.

'BORN NOT MADE'

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(Continued from Page 4)

eccentric advancement and promotions must come to an end.

At the same time, there must be some better critierion of journalistic aptitude than contacts with the social circle of proprietors and editors. It will be dismissed as a joke but it will not be incorrect to say that to the successful of other professions journalism has been a sort of colonial empire to which the black sheep of their fold could be sent for reclamation and reform. In a way it is a compliment that we in the newspaper production line are still regarded as respectable even though we hold the borders. But for the profession as a whole it is not a very happy state of affairs. It has led to the existence in most newspaper offices of trained, half-trained and untrained-untrainables which obstructs the healthy development of employee solidarity in these offices, and spreads an atmosphere of suspicion all round.

Why Union Moves Fail

Several States Governments have attempted an investigation into working conditions in the "newspaper industry" but there does not seem to be much progress made in this direction. There is a rooted aversion on the part of most managements to stabilise conditions in their office, to grade the staff and to settle annual rises. I think that back of this a feeling that the newspaper is not a stable industry, that its years of prosperity are abnormal years as in wartime and that harvests should be gathered whilst they can be.

Unless there is a change in this mentality, I do not see much future for the profession—certainly not a future vastly different from the doubtful past and the very uncertain present. I know that editorial staff unions have been launched in some offices with catastrophic results, for the staff. The editorial department suffers in all dealings with the employer from several disabilities. It is not large enough to sway decisions by weight of numbers; its work is not so highly specialized—yet—to give it technical value; it is never united in its stand; and there is an inborn feeling in every journalist, shall I call it a hangover from the missionising days which holds him back from strikes and weapons of industrial conflict.

Someone has described the newspaper as a "public utility in private hands" That is a very deep feeling in the working journalist, though in all other quarters it is disappearing. For devotion to their work and capacity to bear up under the most distressing circumstances, it is hard to find workers in any other profession to equal the newspaper men. And equally it has to be conceded that they have been exploited for this quality. Of late there has been a powerful urge towards forming unions of all staff in one establishment. Cestainly such a move would give strength to the small number of editorial workers. But it would also mean that the press workers would become the solid body of effective unionists, which would take decisions and the journalist would be a kind of camp-followers. It is possible that caste feelings still have so strong a hold on the Indian mind that the vertical union will not come into being. It might be that the press workers who have enough troubles of their own, will shrink from taking on the burden of the journalists. But I would not like the issue to be left to be decided in a mood of irritation and frustration. Bad enough as it would be for the "industry" to win a last and crushing vitcory over the "vocation", it would be tragic if it is accomplished in a manner which would decide the future relations of employer and employee for decades in the newspaper world and stress the aspect of conflict.

The Way Out

For this reason too, I deprecate governmental efforts to regulate working conditions because every boon can be turned into a bitter curse to the beneficiaries.

Fixing of salaries very often results in retrenchment of staff, for example.

Where Government can effectively give a lead is to investigate existing conditions. look into the financial conditions of the newspaper and effect the compulsory closure of all institutions which are uneconomically run or incompetently.

So far as the working journalist is concerned, I do not think that his case will be met by the premature formation of trade unions. I would suggest instead that the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference might attend to this a little more conscientiously than so far it has been tempted to do.

What would be a very desirable development is for the A.I.N.E.C. and the Indian and Eastern Newspaper (Proprietorial) Society to have a permanent joint committee for dealing with matters affecting the relations of the press to the Government and for reporting to the two parent bodies.

That will limit the political work of both these associations to the minimum.

Wear-Well Lasts Best

With this well out of the way, the Editors' Organisation might come down to earth and apply its mind to ensuring three essential things for the solid building up of the profession: Security of service, minimum salaries and a definite scale of increments, setting up of schools of journalism in different States with some guarantee of efficient teaching; and regulating the conditions of work and defining the period and terms of apprenticeship. This is not heroic work like fighting for the freedom of the press but it is time that the A.I.N.E.C. ceased to cultivate a fine glossy surface and attempted to acquire the qualities that wear well.

Next Week (Sixth And Last Article):

MATTERS OF POLICY

MEAL MOTTOES

How can mother tackle the problem of getting her child to eat? First of all by refusing to worry either herself or her child. Don't talk about food, either at the table or between meals. Simply give the child a small helping—and if he doesn't want it, take it away again when the meal is finished. Make no comment at all, and don't offer something else more tempting in its place. The child will eat when he is hungry, and going without food in the meantime will not do him the least bit of harm, however much he may "carry on" about it.

Whatever you do, avoid that battle of wills.

Always make food look and taste as attractive as you can. Children like bright colours and interesting shapes. But don't try to tempt a child's appetite by talking about how nice something tastes or looks—let him find that out for himself.

Raging Furnace Inside Earth

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(Continued from Page 5)

gate volcanism is rather a subordinate cause of major earthquakes. Such minor shocks are originated in the explosive type of volcanoes, where violent explosive activity during eruptive stage, billowy fleece-like masses of smoke pour upwards in rolling, swirling powerfully out of the crater, ranging in colour from white to black, with every shade of grey in between, sudden ejection of various gasses, masses of incandescent material as well as vast quanties of sand, rock fragments and occasional electric discharge within the huge pillar of smoke followed by a thunderclap is typical. These shocks may be due to the effect of actual detonation on the surrounding rocks, or they may be due to collapse of the crust due to the extravasation of underlying lava.

The most outstanding example of this type of volcano is "Krakatoa", a small island lying in the Sunda Straits between Sumatra and Java with two other neighbouring islands representing the remains of a volcanic mountain. Before its great eruption in 1883 Krakatoa seemed the harmless vestige of an old volcano that centuries ago had blown its head off. In 1880 earthquakes began to occur, and continued at intervals for the next three years; but there were no signs of activity in the old volcano till May, 1883, when two towns a hundred miles away heard sounds like the firing of artillery.

Island Blown Away

For three months the eruption continued, but seemed merely a volcanic eruption of moderate severity, till in August it suddenly became much more violent. The island was lost under a cloud of vapour estimated to be seventeen miles high. A few days later most of the island was blown away to a depth of 1000 feet.

So violent were the explosions of Krakatoa that stones and ashes fell two hundred and fifty miles from the volcano, and the sky was so laden with ashes and dust that for more than hundred miles towns were for a time in complete darkness.

Not only the air but also the sea was disturbed. A great tidal wave, originating at Krakatoa, traversed the ocean, at the rate of 371 miles per hour, and was recorded in the English Channel and Cape Horn. The coasts nearer Krakatoa were swept by a wave more than a hundred feet high; villages were swept away, more than 36,000 people were drowned, and ocean steamers were stranded in mountain valleys.

A peculiar feature of the Krakatoa eruption was the tremendous amount of very fine dust shot up into the air. It was calculated that it reached a height of nearly twenty-five miles, and was carried by air currents to every part of the world. Owing to this fine dust floating in the atmosphere, remarkable sunset and sunrise effects were beheld for many months almost everywhere. No record of explosion with constant roar as vast as Karakatoa's exist in human history.

Fury Of A Volcano

When a volcano is about to erupt there are usually warnings such as rumblings and earthquakes, but sometimes a quiet volcano will burst forth without any warning at all. Suddenly there is a tremendous explosion, and a great jet of steam rushes into the air, followed by showers of water as the steam condenses. With the steam are usualy various gases, and afterwards come stones, rocks, and ashes; and them lava begins to gush forth. All going full blast, so that there is practically no pause in the ejection of matarial. There is a constant roar which from a distance, sounds like a waterfall.

Both by day and by night The Birth of a Volcano is a magnificent spectacle. By day the dense volumes of smoke pour upwards in rolling, swirling, revolving masses to a height of about 3000 feet, where they meet air currents which carry them away far and wide. These snake-like columns of white smoke, as they swirl violently out of the crater, range in colour from white to black and change into every shade of grey. In many cases the finer dust is shot high into the air and carried round the world by the air, making gorgeous sunsets by refracting the rays of the sun.

By night, when the columns of smoke are not visible, the volcano is like an enormous blast-furance, hurling into air vast quantities of incandescent material which falls in a glowing shower on the slopes, covering them with a shimmering and ever changing mantle of fire as the flaming rocks roll down.

Etna's Discharge

Steam rises in great quantities from a volcano, and is often mistaken for smoke, and when lit up by red-hot stones and by the molten lava in the crater there seems to be smoke and fire issuing.

In 1863 Professor Fouque tried to estimate the total quantity of water ejected in the form of steam from a crater on the side of Mount Etna and came to the conclusion that during a hundred days 462,000,000 gallons of water were discharged—enough to form a lake 4,000 yards long and 700 yards wide and 10 yards deep.

Where does all this subterranean water come from? Some people have thought that it is sea water which has leaked into the hot crust of the Earth, and that it is its conversion into steam which causes the volcanic explosion.

But even the driest rocks contain water which entered into them at the time of their formation, and it is more likely that steam from volcanoes has made the seas than that water leaking from the seas makes the volcanoes.

Quake Waves

In cases of strong submarine earthquakes, water waves are caused by the elastic rebound of submarine rock masses. These waves may be as long as 100 to 200 miles from crest to crest, and forty feet high at the point of origin; and they may sweep across the seas with a tremendous speed of from three hundred to five hundred miles per hour. Such waves may be unperceived in open ocean but on reaching the land they may pile up as great waves, and sweep far inland with great loss of life Such were the waves which played havoc with Lisbon in 1775. Japan in 1854, and Peru in 1868

Seismic Belts

Large tracts of land which are more liable to severe shocks are known as "Seismic Belts." One of them borders the Pacific Ocean and follows west coast of North and South America, Alaska, the Aleutian islands, and the islands off the coast of eastern Asia. The other Seismic Belt borders the Mediterranean sea, the Alps, the Caucasus, the Himalayas and so on to East Indies. The seismic belt follows in general the great zones of weakness in the crust of our Earth.

Cause Of Quakes

Ruptures in the outer crust by the pressure and movements of the Earth's hot crust along with appreciable automatic adjustment are called "Faults:" and it is to them that we should attribute the most common cause of earthquakes.

Such 'Faults' are constantly in progress for which no better proof can be given than the Archaeological discoveries where man-made unique monuments and temples constructed within historical times have sunk down to the earth's surface.

15 MILLION CASUALTIES ON FIRST DAY

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(Continued from Page 6)

atom of deuterium (heavy hydrogen) to make one of the kinds of beryllium atoms and give off a neutron. This actually releases five times as much energy as the D-D reaction. Beryllium, another light metal, also could produce lots of energy if it combined with deuterium.

The scientists have many combinations to try. There is also a plentiful supply of these light chemical elements to use if the superbombs go into production—much more of them than uranium.

HT For Harry Truman

The superbomb will proobly be known as the HT-bomb. HT for hydrogen-tritium, a reaction which may be used in the bomb, and HT, of course, for Harry Truman.

The hydrogen-tritium reaction was made public nine months ago at a meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington by six scientists of the Los Alamos Atomic Energy Commission laboratory.

The reaction between hydrogen protons and tritium, which is hydrogen three times as heavy as ordinary hydrogen, produces helium and billions of election volts of energy.

Sea-Shell Thermometer For Ancient Weather

Sixty million years ago, the southeastern part of the United States had a slightly cooler climate than now. England and Denmark were a little warmer. But the climate of England was amazingly like that of the southeastern United States, in spite of a 10 to 15-degree difference in latitude. These conclusions are reported by Noble-prize winner Harold C. Urey, professor of chemistry in the University of Chicago's Institute for Nuclear Studies, who described a sea-shell "thermometer" he devised to measure the temperatures of the remote past.

Temperatures of ancient climates are found by analyzing the ratio between two types of oxygen—O-16, the ordinary kind, and O-18, which differ only in atomic weight—found in sea shells formed in past ages. The ratio of O-16 to O-18 in the calcium carbonate in the shells reflects the temperature of the environment when they were formed.

The method is so precise that scientists can detect changes of one degree Centigrade in ancient temperatures.

To check their method, the University of Chicago scientists have tested the ratio of the two kinds of oxygen in present day sea shells, formed by animals in waters of known temperature. These tests have shown that the sea-shell thermometer is acurate

BANDIT KING KNOWN FOR GENEROSITY

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(Continued from Page 10)

mitans said that "Giuliano's brain is outside his skull."

For a while in Palermo there was a regular totalizer that laid odds on which rich man would be kidnapped next. An aristocrat who, according to rumour, had received a letter of extortion, saw his quotation suddenly go up on the betting machine and then drop. It seems that Giuliano hastened to explain that his extortion letter had not been addressed to the aristocrat in question whose lands were known to Giuliano to be heavily mortgaged, but to a man of the same name, with no heraldic titles but more money. Guiliano had heard that the aristocrat had been exploiting his Guiliano rating to obtain further bank credits.

A Palermitan friend told me, "Jack Warner cabled me that Giuliano can have a contract with him anytime he wants it." It is a well known fact that Giuliano is interested in motion pictures.

It is impossible to give a list of Giuliano's victims because they will not talk, but they number more than a hundred. Though Giuliano's wealth is estimated at one billion lire, about one and three quarter million dollars, he declares that he lost all sense of values. Ten million lire, he used to say, last him fifteen days.

It is well known that Giuliano spent a great deal of time in Palermo itself. For this he had a regular city wardrobe. He usually wore a lounge suit of shepherd's plaid. Palermitans say that he had well-kept nails, uses hair lotion, had a collection of smart sweaters and sport shirts. Photographs shows that he had definite Latin chic and elegance of attire. He was a little above average height, had dark, deep-set eyes and a dark yellowish complexion. According to the Italian journalists, he wore a remarkable gold belt buckle. It featured a lion for strength, an eagle for intelligence and between them a star "for luck."

Letter To The Minister

In the middle of April 1949, Giuliano sent a letter to Minister of the Interior Scelba: "I challenge any ten people of the Government or delegated by the Government to a fight to the last drop of blood against me, single-handed and before a jury of neutral foreigners. If I die you'll be rid of me. If I live you will hand over to me the reins of Government."

To this the government answered with the greatest manhunt ever staged. The police chief announced: "No serious man would try to fore-tell the future but Giuliano's capture might occur any day now." Rumour of his apprehension was so widespread that reporters and photographers from all over gathered expectantly in Palermo. One skeptical newspaperman in Rome told a colleague who had received orders to leave for Palermo, "Don't move. You would do better to wait in Rome for the capture of Minister of Interior Scelba." Guiliano was not captured.

Later in the summer occurred the slaughter in the Bellolampo region. Here two truckloads of carabinieri were blown to bits on the road and the car of the chiefs of police and the carabinieri escaped destruction by a miracle. This event shook all Italy. The Press and Parliament were in an uproar. Prime Minister De Gasperi and Minister of Interior Scelba, who were on summer holiday, hurried back to Rome for emergency decisions. In Palermo the Archbishop, Ernesto Cardinal Ruffini, went alone to Montelepre to try to persuade Giuliano to give himself up for "for pity's sake." Giuliano, who professes to be a devout Catholic, sent him a written message: "Very Reverend Eminence. I cannot accept your invitation because the laws which weigh my guilt make no provision for also establishing that share of the responsibility which rests on the police, for what I have done."

Because of the Bellolampo mass killing, the Communists attacked the Rome Government's inefficiency and its inability to restore law in a zone which was not in central Africa, but only a few miles from a large and illustrious city.

The Liberals who were holding a Congress screamed, "What kind of Government is this, that cannot even cope with one bandit?"

The liberal press thundered: "This is a question of the prestige of the State. It is useless to demand that Italy be allowed to return to power over its colonies in Africa when it is impossible for Italy to keep order and security in its own home."

Master Of Hounds

It was after the slaughter of Bellolampo and the furore it aroused that Colonel Luca assumed the direction of the operations in Sicily. An able officer of the Secret Military Service, several times decorated for valour in action, Luca organized his new volunteer carabineri into small mobile squads, with radios, cars and dogs. He divided Giuliano's territory into a patchwork across which his men and material could move swiftly and with co-ordination. His volunteers were selected for their competence, courage, skill and morale. They were also chosen among bachelors to avoid making widows and orphans. Orders for Luca's men are sealed and secret as in war actions.

Many of Giulina's affiliated bandits have been caught. Yet Giuliano is still free and he still has the upper hand.

In a recent gallant letter of thanksgiving sent to the 'Giornale della Sicilia', published five days after his mother's liberation, Giuliano thanked the judges and the magistrates of Palermo. For the first time the bandit spoke of peace, of comprehension and of forgiveness. He regretted the injustice which had been done to his beloved mother but blamed no one.

To the Attorney General he posed a deep problem: "How," he asked, "can a man who has been forced on an evil path be accused, when the forces of evil were created by the same law that demands their punishment?"

Nobody Loves A Bandit

Today, after Giuliano's sixth year of crime, the Separatists are trying to break off their original love affair with Giuliano. The Communists say he is simply the result of social injustice. The Liberals call him a bandit and national disgrace. The Christian Democrats say that he is a bandit all right, not because of social conditions but merely as a result of his own psychology. They also defend the Christian Democratic government's failure to capture him by saying, "Look, he isn't giving any trouble now. For four months he hasn't done a thing." The ex-Fascists blame Giuliano on the British who backed him as part of the Separatist movement and they also blame him on the Americans for having restored the Mafia to its former power.

The Church has also made an informal statement. The parish priest of Montelepre summed up the case of the bandit, Giuliano in these few wise words. Throwing his hands to the sky, the padre exclaimed: "And all this for a few bags of flour!"

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950–51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard you self from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
[illegible] KARTARPUR (E.P.)

THE KAMATARAYAR FESTIVAL

BY S. KRISHNIAH

KAMATARAYAR is the supreme God of the Kotahs, and a twelve-day festival in his honour is celebrated annually in the various Kotah villages of the Nilgiris. During the first eleven days, the festivities are mainly nocturnal, when the men and women of the community dance round a huge fire, lit beside the temple, to the weird and discordant music of primitive instruments. On the last day the revelry starts by noon and the Badagas who come from the neighbouring villages are treated as honoured guests.

The Kotahs are artisans and excel as potters and blacksmiths. The Todas, who are considered to have once been the rulers of the Nilgiris, claim that the Kotahs were originally brought to the Nilgiris by them from the 'plains' in order to make pots and iron implements for their use, since they themselves have always been a typically pastoral tribe with their whole culture centred on the buffalo. To a great extent the Kotahs have now lost their artisanship and are becoming agricultural in their outlook and practice.

Kotah village of Kollimalai is in the heart of the Kundah Valley. The riotous beauty of the vegetation which once clothed its surroundings has now been despoiled by the hoe and fork of the inartistic cultivator.

Kotah belles are adepts at dancing in the tribal festival. The musicians are grouped together in the centre, round whom the women execute the dances.

CRICKETING IN INDIA, 1945

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(Continued from Page 3)

fast and true and the pavilion built in the English country-green tradition. Great masses of spectators are accommodated on tiered logs under tarpaulins, which ring the ground and, on windy days, often envelop the spectators. High overhead in the clear blue sky, hundreds of great vultures circle and swirl about, forming a most difficult background for skied catches and an excellent excuse (even better than the sun) for missing "siters". Wasps are as common in the outfield as flies in Adelaide or Perth, but browe lazily on the grass—the only danger being that an unsuspecting and eager fieldsman my clutch a wasp instead of the ball in his efforts to placate the gallery.

Crowds generally are wildly enthusiastic and partisan in a reasonably friendly way.

A section of the crowd at Lahore wer enot, however, quite so reasonable or friendly when asked to pay two rupees (nearly four shillings Australian) to enter the ground. They slashed the tarpaulins with their knives and poured through the gaps whilst the helpless policemen looked resignedly on.

We shall never forget the roar from twenty thousand throats when Hassett was bowled by the Hindu fast bowler. It lifted the vultures two hundred feet like a burst of anti-aircraft fire from a few thousand pom-poms.

At Delhi we at last discovered some Indian stroke-makers. Amarnath (incomparably India's most brilliant batsman), Hazare (graceful as Archie Jackson), and Mushtaq Ali (known and revered as India's modern Ranji and in the opinion of Denis Compton the most dangerous batsman in India), were the most notable.

Mushtaq, a handsome, lithely built young Muslim, set about the bowling from the moment he reached the crease in the most dynamic manner imaginable. Some of his strokes were very risky and very ugly, but his general play was redolent of the grace and speed of movement of the panther. Mowgali's panther friend Bagheera was in no way superior as regards speed of footwork.

India's Player-Worship

All attendance records for Delhi cricket were not only broken but doubled—a happy experience which our team achieved in aid of British, Indian and Australian charities almost wherever it played.

Before we pass on from Delhi, tribute should be paid to the enthusiasm and fairness of the crowd. Though completely incapable of concealing their joy at any Indian success, they recognized good play whether it came from their beloved Mustaq, Lindsay Hassett or Keith Carmody. Indeed, player-worship is stronger in India than anywhere in the world. Autograph-hunters must run into millions, and at the close of play red-turbaned policemen have to rush the ground to segregate admiring myriads from the players.

The Brabourne Stadium where the "Test" was played is rivalled only by the finest grounds of Australia so far as playing conditions are concerned and absolutely unrivalled in the world as far as players' accommodation and spectators' comfort are concerned.

A rectangular stretch of emerald-green turf with a red-clay, lightly-grassed wicket is surrounded on three sides by huge steel-roofed and pyloned and concrete-floored stands, which stretch uninterruptedly from south-west to north-west corners of the stadium. The fourth side of the rectangle is occupied by the four-storied white stucco and palatial residental Cricket Club of India.

The Cricket Club of India itself is amongst the most luxurious and exclusive in the world. It is divided into residential quarters on the first, second and third floors; huge dining-rooms, lounges, American bars, billiard rooms and players' dressing-rooms on the ground floor; a special two-storied annexe for vice-regal parties; a lawn-encircled and most modern swimming-pool; and, lastly, a collapsible marquee and dance floor, which is erected on the oval itself after play is finished for the day.

People sit around this floor in fashioned wicker-chairs, sipping cocktails brought to them by spotlessly white-dressed waiters and either listen to each other, talk or dance to the music of a first-rate and most modern dance [illegible] (WORLD COPYRIGHT)

NEXT WEEK: The World's Greatest Batsman

THIS SEX BUSINESS IS GOING TOO FAR

TIME PEOPLE TURNED ATTENTION TO OTHER PROBLEMS WHICH ARE EQUALLY IMPORTANT

UNCLE Wiggily was coming down the Old Winding Path, Hippity hop! Hippity hop! The sun was shining. The birds were singing. But something was wrong with Uncle Wiggily. Yes, sir! Something was wrong! Uncle wiggily was sexually maladjustable writes Robert Thomas Allen in "National Home Monthly."

I haven't read that yet; but I expect to any day. There's no reason to suppose that bedtime stories will escape the trend now that sex has found its way into everything else—magazines, newspaper columns, documentary films, advertisements and door-to-door surveys.

Don't get me wrong. I have nothing but respect for the men and women who took sex out of the root cellar. The airing is good. Let's be frank about sex. Then let's forget it. For one thing, I want to talk about something else.

The other night, at a friend's house a girl with a long bob and turquoise-coloure glasses cornered me with a serious non-nonsense manner and started to discuss frigidity frankly. But I wanted to talk about a gorilla I'd seen last week in an early Martin Johnson movie. "He looked almost human," I said. The girl tried to manceuvre the gorilla into the Marriage Problem. "Gorillas," she said "have a very late puberty, science has discovered."

I want to talk about my ideas on world government, borrowing money, and English movies. But I haven't been able to, since somebody decided we mustn't be ashamed to talk about sex.

I'd like to read about something besides sex, too. Every time I open a magazine I am faced with peppery little articles about Why Not Tell Your Husband He's Slipping? Do You Have to Throw in the Sponge at Ninety? I know nobody is compelling me to read these things, but how can you concentrate on, say, an early British sea battle when the tail of your eye keeps catching headings like Are You Getting Enough Out of Sex? Most of these articles have not of impending disaster. One morning I was having my toast and coffee in a healthy, constructive frame of mind, my thoughts jumping easily from a valve job needed by our Oldsmobile to a book I'd just read about climbing Mount Everest. I began to thumb through a magazine and came to a picture of a man walking out of something that looked like a sunrise. The title was "Do Men Go Through a Change of Life Before Forty?"

Somehow my toast didn't taste so good. I was filled with vague forebodings as I read on. Evidently men do. It takes kindness and understanding on the part of man's wife, his spaniel and his barber to keep him in the ranks of useful citizens. I went through a change of life then and there. I decided to watch what I read before breakfast.

I used to feel that the young couple I saw now and then holding hands in the corner of a candle-lit restaurant were experiencing something rare and magical. Now I know that, according to recent surveys, there are only type A, B, C and 4 lovers; that she is liable to be unfulfilled and exasperated; that h ehas had previous relations with (a) college girls, (b) married women, (c) wildflowers. The glow from the candle begins to look a bit murky.

We're not only looking at sex frankly, we're staring at it until we're cross-eyed. There has been so much written on it that a lot of young people are going to get the idea that married couples never get out of bed. They do. They have to put out the ashes. They have to go to work and forget about sex in large stretches.

I'm afraid that marrying the Woman of Tomorrow is going to be about as appealing as setting up light housekeeping in a delivery room. She talks about chromosomes, emotional zones, mutual satisfaction at the drop of a hat. She described personal anatomy in the same chummy tones that we used to use for laying out a croquet court. This attitude toward sex wouldn't be so bad if it were on the level But it's as far from a genuinely intelligent approach to the subject as it's ever been. At the same time that women are insisting that sex is a normal, healthy, serious function in life, they're getting more and more frivolous about it. They have more ways of taking their clothes off in public than they ever had before. And you can read, any time, right beside an article getting sensible about sex, and above how some girl couldn't get to first base with Bill until she changed to "Pssst! Pssst!"—then she had to buy a pair of running shoes.

Science has discovered that sex is an important contributing factor to life. It has never claimed that it constitutes life entirely. I know at least two married couples who admit that they have never made much of a success of sex—yet are particularly happily married. On the other hand I know couples who are so well adjusted sexually that they've made a career of it; yet they can't have a piece of toast together without getting into a fight.

So let's start looking at something else besides sex in a frank, fearless manner. There are lots of things we can be frank and fearless about—the coming of old age; the fact that our homes are getting smaller and too close together; and if we must make surveys, let's make a survey of the number of people who looked at the mon last week, or who tried to write a sonnet, or who just fell in love.

The white-hot spotlight we've turned on sex has probably illuminated a lot of dark corners, but do we have to leave it burning 24 hours a day? It seems to me there's still a place for the old rose-coloured lamp shade.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

BULWER-LYTTON: The true spirit of conversation consists in building on another man's observation, not overturning it.

BOB GARRED: People wouldn't get divorced for such trivial reasons if they didn't get married for such trivial reasons.

FRED ALLEN: Television is a kind of radio which lets people at home see what the studio audience is not laughing at.

PEARL BUCK: I don't wait for moods. You accomplish nothing if you do that. Your mind must know it has got to get down to work.

PORTLAND OREGONIAN: The Soviet foreign policy: an iron hand combined with a boarding house reach.

RABBI JULIUS GORDON: Travelling may be one of two things—an experience we shall always remember, or an experience which, alas, we shall never forget.

JAMES THURBER: Early to rise and early to bed makes a male healthy and wealthy and dead.

JOHN DEWEY: Distinguished philosopher: Tomer, faith means not worrying.

SAMUEL BUTLER: All progress is based upon a universal innate desire on the part of every organism to live beyond its income.

IVAN PANIN: A man likes you for what he thinks you are; a woman, for what you think she is.

GERTRUDE STEIN: We are always the same age inside.

EARL WILSON: Moden women fall into two classes: those who make a home for a man and those who make a man for a home.

WILL ROGERS, on conversation: I always like to hear a man talk about himself because then I never hear anything but good.

BAD LUCK

A PICTURE was being shown on a cinema screen of a girl taking off her clothes at the edge of a river, before plunging into the water. In front of her ran a railway line, and just as the girl was removing her last garment a train came along, obscuring the view. When the train had passed, the girl was swimming vigorously. At this point a man muttered. "Damn".

"I beg your pardon," said his neighbour: "did you say something?".

"Yes", said the other, "I've been to see this picture five times this week, and that darned train's on time every night."

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

THIS hand was a case of confusion doubly confounded. North's ace-showing response of three diamonds was not entirely expected since they had not agreed to play ace-showing responses. When his partner's leap all the way to six diamonds came back to North, that worthy got cold feet about his short diamond suit. His return to six hearts was panic—not preference.

Now South did some thinking. He supposed that North's second bid indicated additional values—including good support for hearts. He also calculated that North's three diamond bid might have been ace-showing—but the shorter North's diamond suit, the more the likelihood of getting enough club discards on South's own long diamonds. Then too, the bidding had leaped so there was certainly a possibility of North's having some top cards in clubs. Admittedly, South couldn't tell how good his play for seven would be—but it might have been a laydown. So he bid it. Unfortunately, he bid it in hearts!

Without holding a brief for South's grand slam bid, North should most certainly have passed six diamonds. His partner would not have jumped all the way to six in that suit without extraordinary diamond support—very probably it was his second suit. In any case, with only two hearts, six diamonds must be a better contract than six hearts, despite North's three card suit.

In fact, if necessary, seven diamonds could have been made! Declarer wins any opening lead, and takes three rounds of hearts—discarding a club. Then he ruffs two clubs in his hand, draws trumps with South's diamonds, and South's two remaining hearts win the rest.

North-South vulnerable and 60 on score.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q 10 9 6 5 2
♡ 10 4
◇ A 8 7
♣ Q 9

WEST
♠ K J 7 4
♡ 8 5 3
◇ 9 6
♣ 10 4 3 2

EAST
♠ A 8 3
♡ 9 7 6
◇ 10 3 7
♣ K J 6 5

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A K Q J 2
◇ K Q J 5 4
♣ A 8 7

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♡	Pass	3◇	Pass
6◇	Pass	6♡	Pass
?♡	All Pass		

Will Point Four Answer?

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(Continued from Page 25)

for many years to come the problem will be not to save labour but to use productively the labour already idle. Americans find it hard to understand that investment in labour-saving machinery may be wasteful compared to investment in simpler equipment to put more men to work.

A fourth argument in favour of a UN approach is that American technicians tend naturally to specify American equipment. The results were highlighted by the recent Seattle incident, where the lowcast cost British bid was rejected because it conformed to British instead of American methods of stating specifications. If foreign investments in under-developed countries are to be spent in any substantial part for equipment from Western Europe, European engineers and technicians will have to help draw up the plans.

Joint Action

The final argument in favour of a UN approach to the Point Four programme is the fact that international agencies can conduct activities requiring joint international action far better than individual countries. Many aspects of economic development require this kind of international planning. The steps proposed in each country must be carefully balanced with what's being projected in other countries if some lines are not to be overstressed while others are neglected. One of the UN's major tasks is to study the economic programmes of individual countries to see whether they make sense, and then to aid countries to redraft their planning in the light of the prospective world situation, and work out adjustments to make their programmes more consistent.

The United States has strongly urged this joint planning as a function of UN agencies. Notable efforts in this field include the work of the UN Economic Commission for Europe in planning and adjusting European programmes of coal, steel, timber and other products, and of the FAO in developing a worldwide review of advance agricultural programmes at its annual conferences, and also more intensive regional reviews at regional conferences. Four of these regional meeting were held last fall—at Quito, Cairo, Rome and Singapore. I made a round-the-world air trip to help staff the Singapore meetings and to listen in on the meeting in Rome. I found the frank analysis and discussion of the readjustments needed in Asiatic and European agricultural programmes most encouraging. Yet this work is just beginning. If billions of dollars are going to be invested in worldwide economic development, the UN's efforts to prevent losses and failures by advance international consultation and planning will need to be greatly expanded.

No country has a monopoly on brains, skill, experience and imagination. Many of the epochal discoveries—such as that of penicillin in this generation, or of the germ source of diseases and of the steam locomotive in earlier ones—were made outside the US. Technical assistance through the UN and its agencies can mobilize all the technical skill and know-how of the world, to speed the process of worldwide economic expansion and to reduce the inevitable mistakes along the way.

If the United States places its major reliance on direct technical assistance through its own agencies, other countries, to the extent they provide technical assistance, may similarly expand assistance directly. But they may limit it to their own areas of interest through their own technicians.

Finally, the United States has been one of the main sponsors of the UN and its agencies, and has repeatedly pledged itself to work through them in international political and economic matters. Raising the standards of living of the peoples of the under-developed countries is a primary UN objective.

If the United States desires to see the UN's power and prestige grow, it must give the UN a fair chance to.

There are strong arguments for a dual approach of direct aid and aid through the UN. The UN aid would draw on the reserves of trained skill from the great army of experienced technicians in Western Europe and Oceania, and the less numerous but still important able men in Latin America, the Near East and Far East. It would help to bind closer necessary trade connections between Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The funds needed to carry the plans into action might similarly be provided partly from the US and other countries, and partly from international agencies.

But only by emphasis on an international approach can the European Recovery Programme be carried through to successful completion as part of a recovery and expansion programme for the world.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

KAMATRAYAR FESTIVAL OF KOTAHS

Call for the commencement of the revelry on last day of the festival. The stones in the foreground indicate the place where the Panchayat assembles.

EVE ADDS TO GAIETY

Young and energetic Kotah women dancing round the musicians who are grouped in the centre.

A Kotah tribesman. Note the hair knotted at the back of the head, which is a characteristic of these men.

MEN FOLK ALSO DANCE

Irrespective of age, young and old Kotah men enliven the festivities, executing a dance.

IN COLOURFUL COSTUMES

Dancers wear traditional Kotah ceremonial costumes of long flowing skirts and multi-coloured blouses.

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